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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

In no-man's land

2 UAE soldiers killed in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Two United Arab Emirates soldiers died in a bad of bus Tuesday when their jeep rolled into the no-man's land between Syrian troops and militant forces in the chaotic southeast suburbs of Beirut.

Besides the two who were killed, three other UAE soldiers were hospitalized with gunshot wounds, according to a statement by the command of the 10,000-man Arab Deterrent Force. UAE units are stationed in the eastern Bekaa Valley and the men were apparently travelling to Beirut from their permanent positions. In addition, the command said the Lebanese were responsible for blowing up a nearby road Monday.

Each side blamed the other for firing at the UAE jeep. "They must have lost their way and moved into the disputed area," a police official said. "Each side must have mistaken their jeep for an enemy vehicle."

Rightist military officials accused the Syrians of allowing the soldiers' jeep to pass on its way to the checkpoint. "The 'Chevrolet' crossing point and then opening fire on it. The jeep was riddled with bullet holes and blood seeped from its doors."

The death of the UAE soldiers in the southeast Tahrir neighborhood came as sniper fire was intensifying between Syrian and rightist positions in the downtown and southeast suburban regions. It also followed outbreaks Monday in which eight civilians were killed and 12 wounded by shell and gunfire.

Meanwhile, pro-Syrian former President Suleiman Franjeh said the commander of the Lebanese armed forces should be prosecuted for his alleged silence about rightist cooperation with Israel.

In an interview Tuesday with the leftist daily "As Safir," Franjeh demanded similar action against Lebanon's foreign minister for his behavior while serving as defense minister several months ago.

Franjeh said army commander Gen. Victor Khoury and Foreign Minister Fuad Butrus were guilty of not court-martialing Maj. Saad Haddad, a renegade army officer in charge of the rightist militiamen in the south Lebanon.

"Gen. Khoury and Butrus should be tried for their silence about Haddad's behavior," Franjeh said.

But there were signs that the army high command had acted against Haddad by at least halting his pay checks, together with soldiers under his command.

The leadership of the rightist militias in Beirut met Monday to discuss the south Lebanon situation and later condemned the army pay severances.

In a separate development the Lebanese cabinet decided Monday night to give the governor of southern Lebanon special powers to revive regular public services in the region, an official announcement said.

Because of fighting and other troubles in south Lebanon, some local government bodies such as municipal councils had ceased to function.

The cabinet discussed a U.N. Security Council resolution, adopted 10 days ago, calling on the Lebanese government to increase efforts to reestablish its authority in the south.

The resolution asked the government to do so in coordination with UNIFIL (the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon), whose mandate the council also renewed for a further five months.

Earlier, the cabinet was briefed by Governor, Halim Fayyadh, on the general situation in the region.

UNIFIL had been deployed in the south to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli troops which invaded the region in March with the announced aim of cracking down on Palestinian commando bases. However, the Israelis handed over a long stretch along the border to rightist militias, preventing the full deployment of UNIFIL.



FIREFIGHTING: Boats taking part in a display of firefighting and rescue operations staged Tuesday by the Saudi Ports Authority in Jeddah. (Story on page two)

U.S. must convene new peace talks, Dayan says

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday that Egypt and Israel need to resume peace talks and were awaiting an invitation from the United States to meet for negotiations. Dayan said "there is still a huge chance for a peace treaty to be signed." But he accused Egypt of "dragging its feet" and going back on previous commitments by demanding major changes in the proposed treaty.

Following the latest Mideast

shuttle of U.S. troubleshooter Alfred Atherton, "both sides are agreeable to go on negotiations and are waiting for an invitation from the United States," he said. Washington has sponsored all peace talks since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

Dayan said the religious fervor sweeping Iran would have "a negative effect" on peace talks. He said some Arab countries were concerned that the downfall of the Shah would have repercussions on them.

"What worries me is that they are worried," he said. "There is no question that there is tension within these Arab countries, and this is not going to make negotiations easier," he claimed.

"Egypt will be much more sensitive about not splitting with other Arab countries, and much more reluctant about making what might look like a separate agreement," he said.

In Washington, meanwhile, the State Department has acknowledged that the administration failed in its step-by-step diplomacy to revive the stalled peace talks.

Spokesman Hodding Carter did not rule out a resumption of ministerial-level talks involving the United States or even another Camp David-style summit. But he stressed at a briefing Monday that no decision has been made on the next step of this difficult process.

Atherton returned to Washington late Sunday after nearly two weeks of separate talks with Israeli and Egyptian officials in an attempt to bridge differences in what are considered "minor" matters.

Had he succeeded, the major outstanding differences — particularly the issue of the Palestinian link with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty — would have been dealt with at a higher level, probably in meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

In Paris Monday, Dayan rounded off the first day of two days of talks with French officials with the uphill task of warming up the long-chilly relations between the two countries.

Dayan met during the day with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Premier Raymond Barre and Senate President Alain Poper.

No word on Taiwan, Soviets

Optimism in the air at Teng-Carter talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — President Carter and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China concluded their formal talks Tuesday, and Teng announced that the Chinese and American people have "broad prospects" for building a new relationship.

Carter and Teng left the White House Oval Office in late morning after a two-hour meeting, and the president described their talks with a rub of adjectives: "Far-reaching, frank, honest, cordial, harmonious, beneficial and constructive."

Then Teng stepped into his limousine and rode to Capitol Hill for meetings with members of Congress.

"I agree to every word the president has just said," Teng said.

Carter said they would meet again briefly Wednesday to sign an umbrella agreement covering exchanges in students and scholars, science, technology, agriculture and energy.

Both refused to answer questions about whether they had disagreed on such tougher issues as their attitude toward the Soviet Union or the future of Taiwan.

Carter agreed to end diplomatic recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan, and to abrogate the 1955 mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan, as a condition for establishing full diplomatic relations with the Peking government on Jan. 1.

A smiling Teng arrived at the White House promptly at 9 a.m. for his third meeting with Carter within 24 hours. After reviewing global and regional problems Monday, the

two leaders shifted Tuesday to such bilateral issues as trade and exchange programs.

Teng later faced a series of meetings on Capitol Hill and questions about China's policy toward Taiwan. The administration hoped his responses would help blunt the criticism it has drawn over the decision to normalize relations.

Details of Monday's talks at the White House were sparse, but it was clear that the Soviet Union was discussed. And sources indicated the administration was relieved the emphasis was shifting to bilateral matters.

Teng said he and Carter reached "an understanding" about Soviet matters at a morning meeting, but did not say whether Carter agreed with his views.

The first fruit of the talks was an exchange of invitations. Carter was invited to Peking and Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Washington. Both accepted, although no dates were set.

On the other hand, the two sides decided not to issue a joint communique, or statement of shared views, after Teng leaves Thursday for Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

The differences between Teng and Carter on policy toward the Soviets were only thinly veiled in their public statements Monday, as Carter welcomed Teng with an honor guard, a state dinner and an entertainment gala at the Kennedy Center.

In his toast at the dinner, Teng said, "we view our bilateral relations in the context of the overall international (Continued on back page)

U.S. orders evacuation

Khomeini airlift given approval by Bakhtiar

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (AP) — The Iranian government Tuesday approved permission for Air France to fly Ayatollah Khomeini back to Iran, ending his nearly 15 years of exile. Indications were he would leave Thursday.

The Iranian government first said the religious leader would leave for Iran early Wednesday, but a Khomeini spokesman in Paris said the trip would be delayed.

In Tehran, a committee making plans to welcome him back proposed he delay his return until Thursday so arrangements for a larger welcome could be made. Committee spokesman Ali-Reza Nourbakhsh said Khomeini had accepted the proposal.

The return of the spiritual head of the Iranian opposition promises to present a new and stronger challenge to the Shah-appointed government of Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar.

A government statement said the decision to permit the opposition leader's return was made at a long cabinet meeting.

Earlier Tuesday, the U.S. Embassy ordered the evacuation from Iran of all dependents of U.S. government employees and again urged all non-essential American citizens to get out of the country following attacks on three Americans.

The embassy ordered all U.S. government dependents "to depart Iran temporarily at the earliest feasible date."

It added that all dependents of American citizens should depart the country temporarily along with non-essential Americans employed here.

This is the first time the U.S. government has actually ordered anyone out of Iran. Previous announcements have encouraged people without important business to leave.

There are fewer than 10,000 Americans left in Iran, down from a peak of 45,000 when the unrest first started a year ago. Those remaining include about 900 members of a military advisory group, government employees and employees in the petroleum and aircraft industries.

Three U.S. military planes Tuesday evacuated another 202 Americans mostly civilians.

The order was issued after a shooting attack on a U.S. Air Force Major Sunday night in Tehran and the beating of

U.S. Consul David McGaffey and an American employee of Bell Helicopter International in the central Iranian city of Isfahan on Monday afternoon.

U.S. Air Force Maj. Larry R. Davis was shot and wounded twice by an unidentified gunman in Tehran on Sunday.

U.S. Consulate sources in Isfahan said the trouble there began about 4 p.m. Monday with an altercation between the Bell Helicopter employee and an Iranian taxi driver

near the city's Khoroush Hotel. The sources said a shot was fired during the dispute and the taxi driver had been hospitalized with a facial wound.

The sources said a crowd and local authorities seized the Bell employee, who was not immediately identified, and took him inside the hotel. McGaffey was summoned and arrived about 5:15 p.m. They said after McGaffey arrived the crowd outside became angry, broke past emissaries of (Continued on back page)

Syria, Iraq sign defense agreement

DAMASCUS, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Syria and Iraq announced Tuesday they have concluded a mutual defense pact and were planning to create a unified state.

A joint statement issued after three days of top-level talks in Damascus said the two sides would meet again in Baghdad soon to determine formulas for constitutional and political union.

The statement added that Arab unity was their primary goal and stressed the need to defeat what it termed "the treason" of the Egyptian leadership in seeking peace with Israel.

"Syria and Iraq form one area and each of them constitutes strategic depth for the other," the statement said.

"The two commands decided to take all necessary measures to face any kind of threat to the internal or external security of the two regions, and have given the necessary instructions to the competent departments."

The decisions were taken by a joint supreme political council headed by Syrian President Hafez Assad and Iraqi Vice President Saddam Hussein, who was deputizing for President Ahmad Hassan Bakr.

They marked the latest stage in a fast-developing alliance between the neighboring countries, born last October out of their common opposition to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

The sudden reconciliation followed more than a decade of bitter rivalry.

The statement said the council was progressing steadily towards building a unified state and reestablishing the unity of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival party wings, which until recently were divided by a profound ideological dispute.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi, meanwhile, said in an interview with a Lebanese newspaper that the two sides expected to approve a formula for unity within three months.

(Continued on back page)

Sadat names ex-minister grand sheikh of Al-Azhar

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat has appointed former minister of religious endowments (Awqaf) and minister of state for Al-Azhar Mosque affairs, Muhammad Abdul-Rahman Beisari, as the grand sheikh of Al-Azhar, the highest religious authority in Egypt.

Beisari, 63-year-old, succeeded the late Dr. Abdul-Halim Mahmud, who died last October. "Al-Gomhouria" said President Sadat issued a decree Monday appointing Abdul-Moniem Nimr as a minister of religious endowments in succession to Dr. Beisari. It made no mention of the post of minister of state for Al-Azhar Mosque affairs.

Earlier this month, the People's Assembly (parliament) passed a bill giving the grand sheikh of Al-Azhar the same status of a prime minister as far as salary, pension and protocol are concerned.

Al-Azhar Mosque is seat of Quranic studies.

Beisari, who studied at Al-Azhar and obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, is at home with

English and French as he is with Arabic.

He is the author of more than a dozen publications on Islamic law, Islamic reawakening and classical Arabic. Beisari is one of Egypt's respected scholars entrusted with the role of restructuring the country's lawcode to conform with the Sharia.

Previously, Beisari served as secretary general of the Islamic Research Academy, assistant grand sheikh of Al-Azhar and minister of religious endowments.

"I will modify the regulations of Al-Azhar with a view to making them more conducive to the requirements of modern society," the newspaper "Al-Ahram" quoted Beisari as saying. "And I intend to tour Muslim countries to examine problems of Muslims and explore ways of spreading the Islamic faith correctly."

The paper also quoted him as declaring that a "generation of Muslims will be trained to spread the word of God and Quranic teachings in English, French and other languages" throughout the world.

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In Bonn

Saudi-German talks begin today

RIYADH, Jan. 30 (SPA) — A Finance Ministry delegation begins talks in Bonn Wednesday with West German government officials on cooperation in research, industry and agriculture and education.

Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil leaves for Bonn Wednesday to head the Saudi side to the third session of the annual meeting of the Saudi-West German Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation. Sheikh Muhammad is joint chairman.

Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Mansour Al-Turki said here Tuesday that the three-day session will discuss joint ventures in agriculture, mining, city planning, science and technology, solar energy, water desalination, industry and vocational and industrial training.

He added that the talks will also attempt to lay foundations for relations between Saudi and German universities, especially in promoting joint research.

The commission held its first meeting in Bonn in 1975 and its second session in Riyadh in 1977. A standing committee was formed to meet every year, with subcommittees to examine German contributions in industry and mining, agriculture, general industry and vocational training — for which the Bonn government has provided instructors under a long-standing agreement.

Between 1974 and 1978, 55 joint Saudi-German ventures were launched in the Kingdom.

Minister says protection is 'painful but necessary'

JEDDAH, Jan. 30 — Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil has described the Saudi policy of setting customs tariffs to protect local industries "as a painful but necessary evil."

In an interview with "Al-Bilad" newspaper published Tuesday, Sheikh Muhammad said, "The consumer has to pay more but it is the basic price of self reliance in production."

If supply and demand were the sole yardstick for trade, there "is no conceivable reason why plastics from Hong Kong or ghutras from Asia should cost more than those made in Saudi Arabia," he said.

But he said that the Saudi who invests his money "with the intention of serving his country and earning a legitimate profit" deserved such protective measures.

Thirty of these were industrial projects. Total investments in these projects now total SR921 million, with 30 per cent of the finance coming from the German side.

German contractors were awarded SR24.1 billion in work from the Saudi government between 1974 and 1978.

Saudi imports from West Germany registered a 15-fold increase between 1972 and 1977 — from SR394 million to SR4,319 million. At least half of these imports consisted of capital goods and plant, with vehicles, mining equipment, chemicals and audio-visual equipment making up the bulk of the remainder.

In the first half of 1978, Saudi imports of equipment alone totalled SR3,391 or nearly 75 per cent of total imports from Germany in 1977 and about 11 per cent of total imports from all other countries in the first half of 1978.

At the same time, Saudi exports — all but a fraction being crude oil — rose six-fold between 1972 and 1977, from SR736 million to SR4,435 million. In the first half of 1978, Saudi exports totalled SR1,822 million or about three per cent of total exports to other countries.

Fahd said ready to help Indians meet oil shortfall

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (R) — Crown Prince Fahd has assured the Indian government that Saudi Arabia would do everything possible to meet India's requirement for oil after disruption of its supply from Iran. Indian Industry Minister George Fernandes said here Monday night on return from his three-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

The minister, who met the crown prince in Jeddah as a special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai also extended an invitation for King Khaled to visit India.

Fernandes was the first Indian minister to visit Saudi Arabia since the Janata Party



ENVOY: Mecca Deputy Governor Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen receiving the Greek ambassador who paid a courtesy visit.

At Jeddah port

Firefighting, rescue ships on show

JEDDAH, Jan. 30 (SPA) — The Saudi Ports Authority Tuesday staged a naval display of new vessels specially equipped for rescue operations and firefighting.

The ten new vessels shown

Tuesday at Jeddah Port include four fire-fighting tenders, with tanks that can hold up to 4,000 liters of extinguishing liquid.

New tugs, with a pulling power of 65 to 125 tons and a floating crane, capable of lifting 200 tons, were also on show.

Special sea rescue vessels, capable of speeds of 16 knots will also be used for quick discharge operations.

The ports' authority's di-

Cabinet viewing center expansion

JEDDAH, Jan. 30 — The Council of Ministers is studying the possibility of turning the Industrial Research and Development Center into a general consultancy company, Dr. Muhammad Faraj Al-Khatrawi, director of industrial research at the center told "Al-Jazirah" Tuesday. The center will provide consultancy on legal and administrative matters in addition to its present feasibility study work.

Minister receives French mission

RIYADH, Jan. 30 (SPA) — Minister of Commerce Dr. Solaiman A. Solaim conferred here Tuesday morning with Habib Michel Deloncle, head of the Arab-French Chamber of Commerce, on the promotion of trade between the two countries through the chamber.

In a separate meeting, Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf Al-Hamdan and Ibrahim Fares, director of foreign trade received the 30-strong delegation accompanying Deloncle.

The delegation includes representatives of the major French banks and insurance companies and officials from leading oil and industrial concerns.

Dr. Solaim will pay an official visit to France on Feb. 25 at the invitation of the French minister of commerce.

He will be accompanied by the presidents of the chambers of commerce of Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam as well as a number of Saudi businessmen.

Saud, deputy receive ambassadors

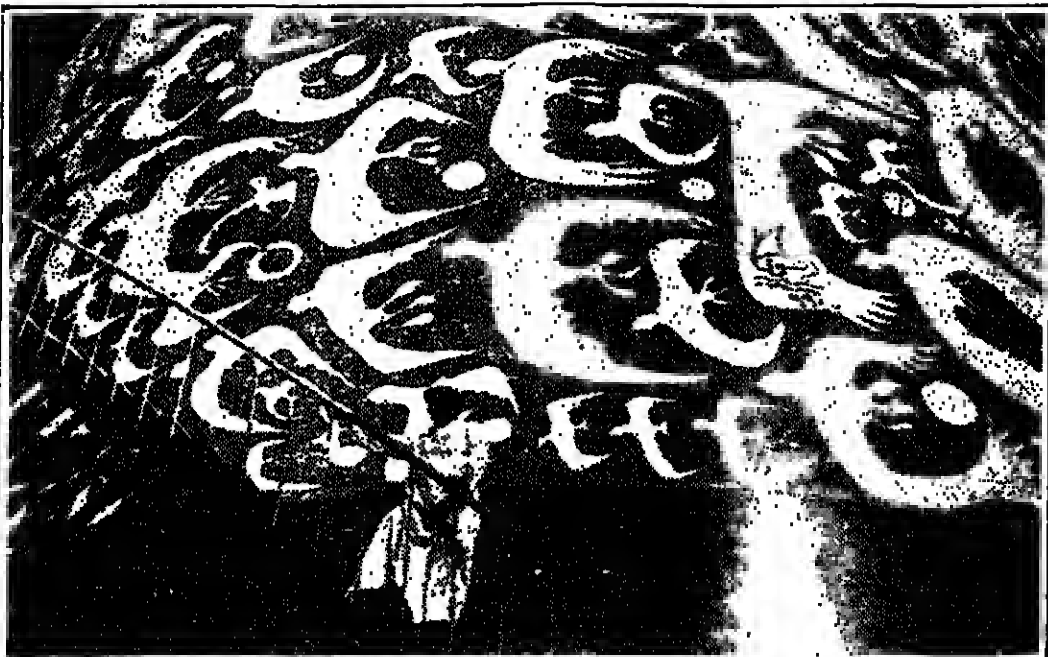
JEDDAH, Jan. 30 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal Tuesday received separately the ambassadors of Somalia, Senegal and Iraq. Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri, deputy foreign minister for political affairs held meetings with the ambassadors of Japan, Lebanon and North Yemen and the charge d'affaires of South Yemen here. Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen also received in his office Tuesday the Greek ambassador.

Asylum plans handicrafts show

JEDDAH, Jan. 30 — Taif Mental Hospital is preparing for an exhibition of patients' handicrafts to be held this summer, "Al-Madina" reported Tuesday. The hospital said that the exhibition will display separately the handicrafts prepared by men and women patients. Men's exhibits will include woodwork, bedroom furniture, tables and souvenirs, paintings and knotted carpets. The women's section will display weaving, knitting, tailoring and needle work.

Saudia passengers up 22 per cent

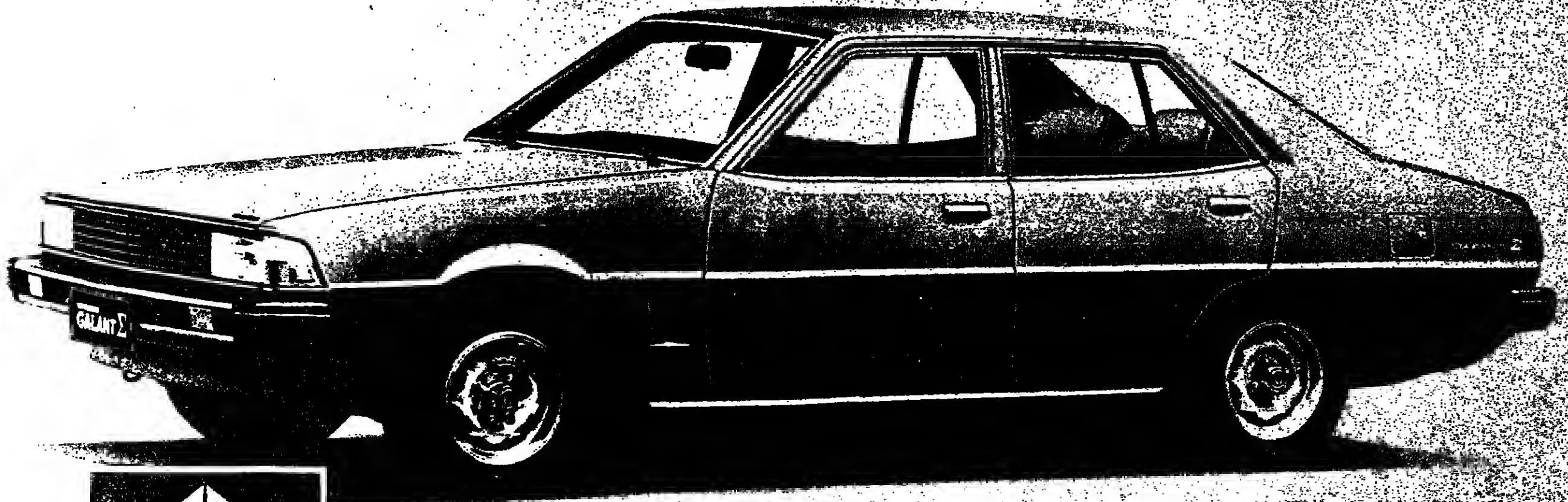
JEDDAH, Jan. 30 (SPA) — The number of passengers carried by Saudia last November was 22 per cent higher than in November 1977, the airline said Tuesday. "Revenues last November were 13 per cent up on the same month in 1977, with flight hours up 11 per cent, and paid cargo up 15 per cent, an airline spokesman said.



TANK ART: Birds cavort on a Yanbu water tank ("Okaz" photo).

Yanbu water-tank gets face-lift

JEDDAH, Jan. 30 — According to "Okaz" newspaper now working on another project there: landscaping a garden in collaboration with a well-known Saudi painter, is Korean company.



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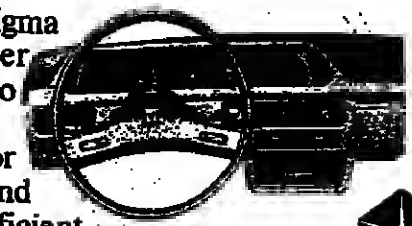
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ing to suspected commandos

Israelis raze West Bank houses

DIS. West Bank. (R)—Israeli troops blew up four houses suspected of being commandos on the night of Jan. 29. The houses were read to the occupants of stone houses before they were reduced to rubble in a foggy morning. The amount of damage was not known. The amount of damage was not known. The amount of damage was not known.

Jerusalem-Nablus road.

The houses belonged to a merchant convicted of smuggling explosives to be used by commandos through the port of Haifa, a man held on charges of throwing grenades at Israeli vehicles and a tourist bus, and another sentenced to 20 years in prison for organizing a commando band. Soon after the demolitions

the curfew was lifted but large numbers of troops moved into the villages to avoid disturbances.

A high-ranking officer said after the operation, "the military government was forced to use such means in the wake of the recent upsurge in terrorist activity."

On Sunday, a bomb explosion in the Mediterranean re-

sort town of Natanya killed two people and injured nearly 40. One of the wounded died in hospital earlier Tuesday.

Minutes before the house in Nablus was demolished, the commando's family contacted a lawyer in a last-ditch attempt to preserve the building. But legal proceedings had barely begun before the house was flattened.

The Supreme Court was Tuesday debating an appeal by an Arab student against a deportation order. The student was alleged to have incited Arab students to declare their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Riad El Abed Rashid, 27, a graduate of Bir Zeit University near Ramallah, was facing a deportation order to be implemented Tuesday evening after a group of Arab students sent a letter of support to the Palestine National Council, which recently convened in Damascus.

The students publicly called for the dismantling of the Jewish state and the establishment of a Palestinian homeland. Their activity provoked angry reaction among Israelis.

Iranian protesters claim Denmark mission support

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30 (AP)—A group of Iranian demonstrators ended an 8-hour occupation of their country's embassy here late Monday and jubilantly proclaimed that the ambassador and the embassy staff had "come over to our side" and pledged loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeini, the hero of the anti-Shah rebellion in Iran.

No arrests were immediately made as some 15 unarmed demonstrators coming from Denmark and Sweden walked out. With smiles and laughter, they told newsmen they had never held any hostages.

Instead, they said, two embassy staffers immediately joined their cause and stayed with them in the embassy's fifth floor offices of their own free will.

Mrs. Mehrangiz Dolatshahi, the ambassador, was not immediately available for comment. But the demonstrators insisted she had signed a declaration of loyalty to "our revolution and Khomeini, our leader."

"We achieved our objective," said a Swedish-speaking spokesman of the demonstrators. "We wanted to make it clear that we want an Islamic republic in Iran."

gistu, Moi hold talks

Ethiopia, Kenya to face Somali 'threat'

LOBI, Jan. 30 (Agence)—Kenya and Ethiopia operate in opposing Somalia's attempts to expand its influence in northeastern Africa. Ethiopian government radio Tuesday.

broadcast from Addis Ababa reported that President Siad Barre, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Ethiopian Lt. Col. Mengistu Hailemariam were expressing similar concerns concerning the Somali threat to the Horn of Africa. The official Ethiopian news agency said President Moi and Col. Mengistu have conferred on matters of mutual interest and international issues, including the situation in the Horn of Africa.

established at the time of independence, roughly 15 to 20 years ago for most countries. Mengistu asserted that Kenya and Ethiopia will jointly confront Somali expansion, the radio said. Somalia claims adjoining territories populated by ethnic Somalis, including northern Kenya and the Ogaden desert in eastern Ethiopia, where fighting continues between Cuban-backed Ethiopian units and Somali-supported guerrillas.

The official Ethiopian news agency said President Moi and Col. Mengistu have conferred on matters of mutual interest and international issues, including the situation in the Horn of Africa.

In a dispatch received in Nairobi, the agency said the two leaders met for lengthy talks Monday within hours of Moi's arrival.

The Kenyan leader, on his first official visit to another African country, was due Tuesday to travel to the big air force base of Debre Zeit just south of Addis and tour a hospital treating wounded from the Ogaden war.

Western correspondents based in Nairobi have not been allowed to go to Ethiopia to report Moi's visit.

But the Kenyan daily "Nation" carried a dispatch from its reporter traveling with the Kenyan leader saying that though there was no official announcement of the details of talks, they were attended by administrators from the Ethiopian and Kenyan regions inhabited by Somalis and by security and military officials.

Ethiopia and Kenya signed a joint defense pact before a military coup overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974. Despite last March's defeat of its forces by a Cuban- and Soviet-backed campaign in the Ogaden, Somalia has continued to supply guerrilla movements fighting in the semi-desert region. Support for the guerrilla movement is enshrined in a new constitution approved in Mogadishu last week.

Kenyan security forces fought a sporadic war against Somali bandits operating in the northern border region in the mid-1960s. Somali raiders are still accused in the Kenyan press of poaching, looting, and livestock-rustling in the north-eastern region of the country.

Malta gets cold shoulder on guarantees of security

ROME, Jan. 30 (R)—Arab and Western nations are unlikely to complete a pact guaranteeing Malta's neutrality before the last British troops leave the island on March 31, well-informed Italian sources have said.

Italy and France, representing the Common Market, have been discussing an agreement with Libya and Al-

geria as Malta seeks both financial aid and guaranteed neutrality.

Maltese Premier Don Mintoff wants some \$76 million annually to compensate for the closure of the British bases he himself ordered, the sources said.

But there was still some argument over how the guarantor powers would pay Malta. A final declaration underwriting the Mediterranean island's neutrality would probably not be completed by the time Britain's remaining 1,000 troops left, the sources added.

Last September, Mintoff accused France and Italy of giving arrogant and humiliating answers to his request for guarantees that would help Malta become a center of peace in the Mediterranean.

At the same time, he praised the Libyans and Algerians for giving unreservedly the military and economic assurances he sought.

Kuwait agrees with Soviets on Gulf peace

KUWAIT, Jan. 30 (AP)—Kuwait's foreign minister announced here Tuesday that his government and the Soviet Union agree that the Gulf should be kept free of superpower rivalry and intervention.

The minister, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah was speaking after meeting Oleg Guinovskiy, the head of the Middle East desk of the Soviet ministry who is visiting the region. "Kuwait and the Soviet Union hold identical views on the Middle East situation, the situation in Iran and the Gulf region," Sheikh Sabah declared.

"Kuwait insists that the Gulf region must be kept free of superpower rivalry and it rejects any foreign intervention in the region," he added.

"The Soviet Union has no intention of intervening in the area, but at the same time it rejects any intervention by any other foreign power," the Soviet official said.

Guinovskiy said he informed Sheikh Sabah his government wanted to participate in development projects to Kuwait, with other foreign concerns.



NATANYA: Armed Israeli police take away for questioning a Palestinian arrested near the scene of an explosion Sunday. Two people were killed by the bomb, and Tuesday a third died in a hospital.—(AP photo)

Filmed Abu Hassan funeral

Commandos release Dutchman

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas released Tuesday a Dutch cameraman they arrested a week ago after the assassination of Yasser Arafat's top security officer Ali Hassan Salameh. Abu Hassan the Dutch embassy reported.

An embassy spokesman said Jacobus (Will) Rutten complained of no maltreatment during his Beirut detention by the commando's secret office in Beirut.

"He only has a slight cough," the spokesman said of the cameraman with the Dutch Tros television network who was picked up only because he had Israeli press cards on him.

Lebanese authorities, meanwhile, said they cleared an American and a Frenchman from "suspected complicity" in Salameh's assassination by a booby-trapped car in the Lebanese capital Jan. 22.

A Lebanese police spokesman said Donald Webster Stecher, an American, and Philippe Robert Rivault, French, remained in custody, however, on a charge of holding "several" passports.

"Investigation established they had no connection with Salameh's murder," the spokesman said. "But the problem of their several passports should be resolved before releasing them."

The pair were arrested Friday, four days after the fatal explosion that killed Salameh, who was better known by his nom de guerre Abu Hassan, his four Palestinian bodyguards and three Lebanese passersby.

A British female secretary also was killed when the booby-trapped car was detonated by remote control as Abu Hassan's motorcade drove past.

Abu Hassan was reputed to have been the mastermind of the commando attack that killed 11 Israeli athletes in the 1972 Munich Olympics.

Rutten was picked by commando security agents while he was filming Abu Hassan's funeral Wednesday. He was brought to the embassy Tuesday by the Dutch First Secretary E. Hofland.

Israeli aide on Arabs resigns

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin's advisor for Arab affairs called his post obsolete Tuesday and resigned. He asked the government to put a minister in charge of development of Israeli Arab areas.

Moshe Sharon, who took over the job 18 months ago, said he could not get the "disparate administrative forces in this state to work in coordination." He said one frustration was the need in the country's Arab villages for an additional 2,000 classrooms.

"I would like to see the same percentage of children learning in vocational training in the Arab sector as in the Jewish sector," Sharon told the national radio. "I want to see 52 per cent (in these courses) and not 11.2 per cent."

He said the Arab Affairs Office was obsolete and needed more status, money and power. He called on the government to appoint a cabinet minister to supervise the development of services for Israel's 500,000 Arabs.

"We have got to look after the Arabs but we have got to ask them on the other hand to be loyal to the state," Sharon said.

Four Arab students from Hebrew University Monday expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Six other Arabs were expelled from the school last week and confined to their home villages for distributing pro-PLO pamphlets.

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6. The tenderers should be prepared to supply a sample bicycle to Uganda and Islamic Development Bank simultaneously.

UGANDA MOTORS LIMITED

Judge killer, 3 others arrested

Spanish terror ring said smashed

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP) — A Spanish security official, announcing the capture of four suspected terrorists including a 21-year-old woman secretary, said the arrests had prevented new assassination attempts against high officials.

The official, Mariano Nicolas Garcia, said three other people were also arrested in connection with the shooting of Judge Miguel Cruz Guenca and other crimes.

He said they all belonged to the farleft terrorist organization GRAPO (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups).

The woman told police she drove the getaway car at the murder of Cruz Guenca here on Jan. 9, Nicolas said.

He said one of the other detainees had confessed to killing a Madrid municipal policeman on Dec. 21 in an attempt to steal his pistol.

Nicolas said the arrests of the four had prevented at least two other attacks against important figures whom he did not identify.

He also said police seized lists containing the names of 400 people and that the GRAPO members had planned attacks against army officers,

a government building and banks.

Also seized were six shotguns, two pistols, ammunition, two bombs, four hand grenades, devices to explode distant bombs, and other objects.

But while the police scored a success against GRAPO, an organization they have announced "disarmed" on previous occasions, the Basque separatist group ETA was officially blamed for the wounding of three Civil Guards escorting a truckload of dynamite Monday by a remote-controlled bomb that exploded under their jeep.

An official Civil Guard communiqué said that the operation was the work of the "murdering terrorist organization ETA."

Other versions of the bombing said that the guerrillas exchanged shots with other Civil Guards and then escaped into the mountains.

ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) has killed 49 people in the last four months.

Asked about ETA at his news conference, Nicolas said "ETA has an older and more perfected infrastructure, training and range of action. So it is not surprising that the police obtain much better results against GRAPO than against ETA."

French police arrest Basques in border town, sources say

IRUN, Spain, Jan. 30 (AP) — Spanish police sources at this town on the border with France said French police arrested between 20 and 40 Spanish Basque political refu-

gees Tuesday.

The sources said the arrests were made in raids carried out in the southern towns of St. Jean de Luz, Bayonne and Hendaye, where the majority of refugees live.

They said French authorities have declined comment, but those arrested could be banished as far as 1,000 kilometers away from Spain.

The arrests were believed to be the result of a recent meeting in Paris between French and Spanish foreign ministers to discuss ways to stem mounting terrorism in Spain's northern areas.

ETA, the separatist organization seeking independence for Spain's Basque provinces, has stepped up violence against the centrist government of Adolfo Suarez before March 1 general elections.

ETA was blamed for at least 10 of the 14 political

assassinations in Spain this year and for two-thirds of the

According to Spanish officials violence in northern Spain is planned by ETA terrorists living in France.

Kremlin sends soldiers to islands Japan claims

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP) — The Soviet Union has deployed ground troops on two of four tiny islands Japan claims off its northernmost main island of Hokkaido, a National Defense Agency official said Tuesday.

The official, who declined to be identified, would not comment on the size of the Soviet military presence on Kunashir and Etorofu Islands.

Japanese news reports said an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 troops

Among the four GRAPO suspects held were 21-year-old Ana Maria Sanchez, a secretary whose husband was also arrested as a GRAPO man, and Adolfo Caballero, 21, who police said confessed to the judge's killing.

With its strategic nuclear forces, including submarine-launched ballistic missiles, being built up, the Soviet Union has attached a greater importance to efforts to make the Sea of Okhotsk its inland sea, the official quoted others in the defense agency as saying.

The Soviet army was reported earlier to have stationed about 1,000 ground troops and paratroopers on the northern islands last spring.



REFUGEES: There is some haven for Vietnamese boat people in camps across South-east Asia, but Tuesday a Philippines official alleged that more would soon depart Ho Chi Minh City, in ships sailing with the encouragement of Hanoi.

Government connivance charged

Hanoi said sanctioning exodus

MANILA, Jan. 30 (R) — More refugees from Vietnam may now be on their way to the outside world with the official sanction of the Hanoi government, Philippine officials said Tuesday.

The officials, from the Foreign Ministry, said three vessels may be taking on refugees at Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and another could already be at sea.

They had reports that the boats at Ho Chi Minh City were being loaded in accordance with new formal procedures laid down by the Vietnamese government.

"If they see the Philippines as the only country which allows them to have temporary

asylum, they may all come here," one senior minister said.

He said that concern over such a possibility would mark a meeting Wednesday of a ministry committee dealing with the fate of the Tung An, a ship carrying 2,300 refugees which has been anchored in Manila Bay for more than a month.

The official said the Tung An might now be sent to Hong Kong unless the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) could show there was still a chance of the refugees being taken quickly by other countries.

"If the UNHCR tells us that countries are no longer taking refugees from the ship, then it

means we have failed in our appeal to the 19 countries we asked to help," he said.

He said the Hong Kong-owned Tung An, which arrived on Dec. 27 with 2,318 refugees was given temporary asylum in Manila Bay so that the UNHCR could make arrangements for their speedy resettlement.

If no one took the remainder, then the reason for giving the temporary asylum no longer existed, he said.

The ship would then have to proceed to Hong Kong, its scheduled first port of call, which has just allowed 2,700 refugees to land. They came from another vessel, the Huey Fong, which the colony kept outside its harbor for a month.

So far only 200 people have been taken off the Tung An, for resettlement in Israel, and New Zealand.

Moscow talks may take Romania back into fold

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI) — Talks expected to focus on Romania's refusal to support increased Warsaw Pact expenditures were to continue in the Kremlin between Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Andrei arrived in Moscow on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government. The invitation was made last October.

Romania disagrees with the Soviet Union on a variety of

foreign policy matters, including Warsaw Pact spending, Middle East, China, and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia according to senior Western diplomats.

"Clearly, all these issues are discussed, and heatedly expected, but you will never hear about it," said one.

The official Tass news agency has reported that the discussions "passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere," noting that "questions of Soviet-Romanian relations were studied."

Student leader arrested in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (R) — The leader of a powerful student group in Soweto has been arrested, security police said Tuesday.

Collin Kuku, chairman of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), was detained on Saturday with a friend.

A member of Kuku's family said they had tried unsuccessfully to find out where he was being held.

15-year-old son delivers eulogy

Rockefeller's ashes buried at family estate in simple ceremony

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP) — The ashes of former Vice President Nelson Rockefeller were interred in a simple grave Monday on the rolling, wooded family estate of Pocantico Hills near the Hudson River.

The setting was far from the clamorous arena where the late multimillionaire, a four-time Republican governor of New York, spent the most hectic years of his life in vain quest of the presidency.

In a eulogy delivered in a strong and composed voice before about 50 family members, Nelson Jr., Rockefeller's 15-year-old son by his second marriage, said:

"Dad, we know how much

you love us and we want you to know how much we love you and how much we will miss you. Your spirit will live with us forever.

"We'll try to live up to the example you've set as a father, as a husband, as a brother, as a statesman and as friend. But dad we're not saying goodbye, but until we meet again."

"Nelson, you've spoken for all of us," said Cavence Rockefeller, one of two survivors of the five Rockefeller brothers.

President and Mrs. Carter will attend memorial services for Rockefeller on Friday morning at New York's Riverside Church, the White House announced Monday.



NEW YORK: Nelson Rockefeller as vice president with the then President Ford in 1974. (UPI photo).

Henry Kissinger and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. are to

address the gathering. Hugh Morrow, a Rockefeller family spokesman, said former President Gerald Ford, Vice President Walter Mondale, and at least a half dozen cabinet members were expected to attend, but he did not know whether former President Richard Nixon would.

Only family members were present Monday for the 70-year-old Rockefeller's 30-minute graveside rites.

Attending the ceremonies were his widow, Margaretta "Happy" Rockefeller, by whom he had two children, and Mary Toddhunter Clark, who bore him five children before their 1963 divorce.

The grave was just to the right of the plot where John Rockefeller Jr., Nelson's father, and his mother, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, are buried. The patriarch and founder of the family fortune, John Rockefeller, Sr., is buried in Cleveland, Ohio.

Estimates of Nelson Rockefeller's personal fortune ran as high as \$200 million to \$250 million. Included, however, was a \$37.4 million art

collection, which he reportedly willed to Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art.

Rockefeller died of a heart attack Friday night in a private office in a five-story townhouse he owned in Manhattan.

The burial service marked the second time that the Rockefeller clan had gathered in the three-acre family cemetery in six months. Last July, John Rockefeller 3rd was killed at 72 in an auto accident not far from the estate.

All four of Rockefeller's surviving children by his first wife attended.

Meanwhile, new details about Rockefeller's death came to light.

Emergency medical personnel said Megan Marshack, 25, who coordinated work on art books Rockefeller had contracted to write, gave him cardio-pulmonary resuscitation for five minutes before the ambulance arrived.

"Please help him, save him," Miss Marshack cried to emergency workers as they transferred him to the ambulance. She and Rockefeller security guard William Keogh rode with him to the hospital, according to emergency medical service officials, who said Miss Marshack made the telephone calls to get the ambulance.

Morrow had said Saturday that a personal security aide and a chauffeur were with Rockefeller when he collapsed as he worked.

Asked then if anyone else was with him, Morrow said, "not that I know. Not that I have been able to determine."

After it was later reported that a woman had made the first call to the police emergency number, another family spokesman said Miss Mar-

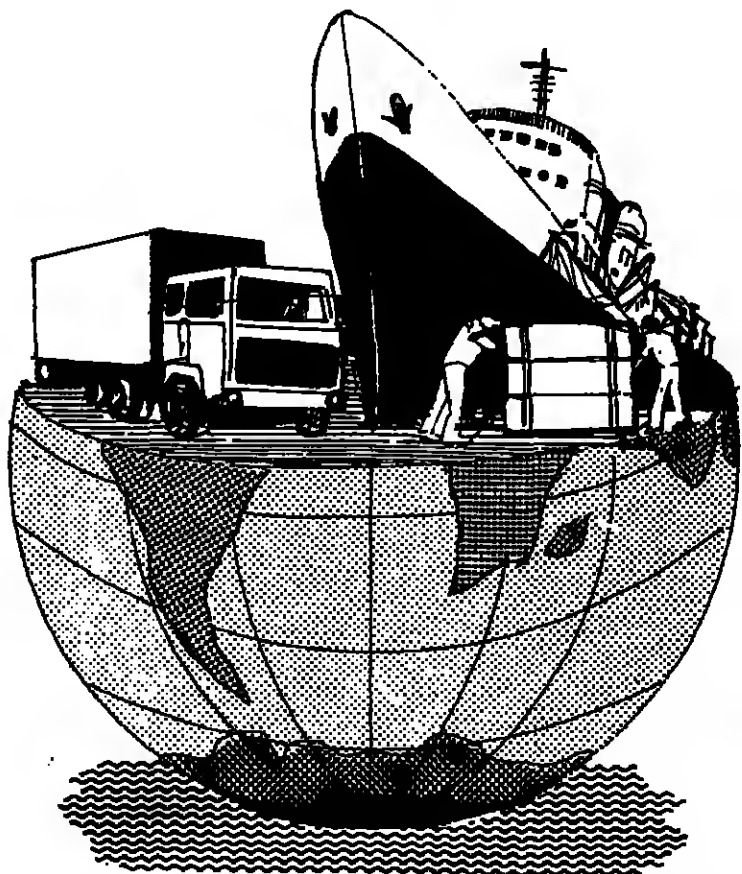
shack had been working with Rockefeller on an art book when he collapsed.

A transcript of the call shows that Miss Marshack did not mention that the victim was Rockefeller.

Similar confusion had existed over the time and place of Rockefeller's seizure. Morrow originally said it had occurred at 10:15 p.m. at the Rockefeller family offices in the Rockefeller Center.

But officials later said it occurred at the West 54th Street address, and still later, after it was pointed out that an hour appeared to have elapsed between the attack and the first call to police, they corrected the time of the collapse to 11:15 p.m.

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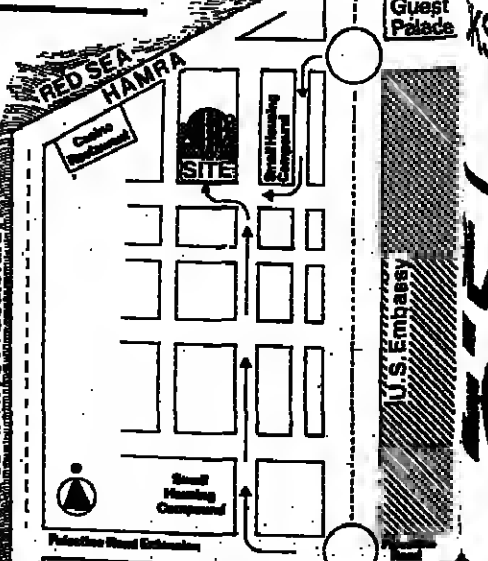
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Cambodians say 14,000 of enemy slain in fighting

BANGKOK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Pol Pot forces said earlier that they had retaken Angkor — the symbol of Cambodia — and claimed that last Thursday the Vietnamese had emerged from the town of Siem Reap to try to recapture the nearby temples but were ambushed and repulsed.

A reliable analyst in Bangkok said Monday that there was evidence the Pol Pot claim about holding Angkor again might be true. The temples, some dating back to the 9th century, escaped damage during the 1970-75 war when they were held throughout by the Pol Pot guerrillas, and for a time, by their then Vietnamese Communist allies.

Many question marks remain about the situation in Cambodia, including a reliable estimate of the Pol Pot forces which numbered between 80,000 to 100,000 before the major fighting with Vietnam began.

Only a few sympathetic Communist reporters have been allowed into Phnom Penh since its capture by pro-Hanoi Cambodians of the National United Front for National Salvation Jan. 7.

The English-language "Bangkok Post" said Tuesday that two of its reporters trekked 18 kilometers into Cambodia from Thailand to a Pol Pot base camp which they found well stocked with food and weapons but lacking in medicine.

They quoted the camp chief as saying, "They (the Vietnamese) are inexperienced in these terrains and are short of food. They cannot possibly win in the long run."

The gooseberry elixir

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (R) — The secret of eternal youth may be squeezed from an unripe gooseberry, according to Soviet scientists. Research at Moscow's Institute of Biological Physics has shown that the acid in the young fruit can prevent the disintegration of body cells which causes illness and old age, the trade union newspaper "Trud" reported. The acid, described as an "elixir of youth actively seeks out diseased and dying cells and stimulates regrowth," it said.



DAZED: Three passengers hold hands at Kennedy Airport Saturday as they emerge from the hijacked United Airlines flight. (AP photo)

Suspected hijacker enters N.Y. court

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (R) — A frustrated actress who hijacked a jumbo jet with 119 passengers on a flight from Los Angeles to New York on Saturday night appeared in Brooklyn Federal Court Monday on charges of air piracy which could lead to a 20-year jail sentence.

Irene McKinney, 49, was surprised and overpowered after the flight landed in New York. No one was injured in the hijacking.

When she appeared in court, she was unable to post the \$100,000 bail imposed. A court-appointed attorney for Mrs. McKinney said her friends had declined to raise bail for her.

Mrs. McKinney, who told officials her acting career had been "overlooked," was taken to jail for a hearing on Feb. 7.

'I don't like Mondays'

San Diego girl lays down her rifle

SAN DIEGO, Calif. Jan. 30 (Agencies)—A 16-year-old schoolgirl quietly put down her rifle and surrendered to police after killing two men and wounding eight children and a policeman in a shooting spree.

Children were beginning lessons Monday when Brenda Spencer fired some 40 bullets into a school from her home across the street.

The children dived under their desks and ran panicked into the street as the bullets smashed windows and scarred brickwork.

The principal of the school, Burton Wragg, was shot as he went to help a wounded child and he died in hospital. A janitor was killed when he was shot in the head.

The wounded children, aged from six to 14, and the policeman were described as in fair to serious condition.

"I just wanted to" the girl told the "San Diego Tribune" newspaper by telephone from her home, located across from Cleveland Elementary School.

"It just popped into my head, about last Wednesday, I think."

Before changing up, she said, "I have to go now. I shot a pig, (policeman) I think, and I want to shoot some more."

Police said that after the shooting stopped students were ushered to safety in the school auditorium. Nearby homes were evacuated.

Dozens of heavily armed police waited and two police helicopters circled overhead. She was reported to have 500 to 600 rounds of ammunition with her.

She told the "Tribune" she began shooting because "I don't like Mondays—this lives up the day." Asked if she was shooting at random, she said she had no target.

"No one in particular," Sgt. Don Viddy, a police spokesman, said he believed she was a student at Patrick Henry Junior High School.

A policeman on the scene, Sgt. Dave Kelly, said Miss Spencer emerged from the house, put two guns on the ground, then calmly went back in the home and brought out her ammunition before she was grabbed by heavily armed officers.

Two of the wounded students—Monica Selvig and Christy Burrell, both 9—underwent surgery for stomach wounds.

Leaves prison Thursday

Carter frees Patricia Hearst

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter commuted the prison sentence of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst on Monday and she will be set free Thursday, the White House said.

A statement issued by the White House and the Justice Department said Miss Hearst "has been punished substantially in that she has already served almost two years" in prison for her part in the holdup of a San Francisco bank two months after she was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Miss Hearst's mother said Monday, "I'm just the happiest person in the world," when she was told the news by telephone.

"Are you sure?" Catherine Hearst asked. "My God in heaven, I can't believe it. I'm just the happiest person in the world."

"She has suffered for five years. I can't believe that it's going to be over," she said. Interviewed on television, Miss Hearst said of Carter's action:

"I'm really grateful that he was so courageous. It would have been so simple for him to just leave everything the way it was..."

"I'm so happy," she said, adding that the news came as a surprise.

"I'm going to my mother's house, and my sisters are there. We are going to have a big reunion."

In a news release announcing the president's decision, the department said, "Her release will not end the suffering she will experience from the invasions of her privacy and the sensational and embarrassing commercial exploitation of her experiences."

On recommending that she be freed, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti also noted that Miss Hearst "needs no further rehabilitating." He told Carter Miss Hearst had



Patricia Hearst

suffered "degrading experiences...as a victim" of her kidnappers, who abducted her on the night of Feb. 4, 1974.

A Justice Department spokesman said a department official spoke to Miss Hearst at the federal prison at Pleasanton, California, earlier in the day and that she had agreed to accept a number of conditions for her release.

The conditions include a requirement that she not leave the country without permission of the attorney general, but

she not associate with anyone who has a criminal record, that she keep no firearms and that she submit to possible unspecified additional supervision by the attorney general.

The conditions will remain in effect for one year, a Justice Department statement said.

The Justice Department also noted that prosecutors and law enforcement officials "most familiar with her case" urged that Miss Hearst be freed.

Miss Hearst has announced that she is engaged to her former bodyguard, Bernard Shaw. They plan to marry Feb. 14.

Miss Hearst would have been eligible for parole on July 11 and would have completed her term, including time off for good behavior, by 1982.

She was sentenced to seven years in prison on armed robbery charges in connection with the holdup of the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco on April 15, 1974, a little more than two months after her kidnapping.

Cholera claims 400 lives in Zaire

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (UPI) — Belgian development assistance workers estimate over 400 persons died of cholera in eastern and northern Zaire in recent months, the foreign ministry said Tuesday. At least 9,000 people were treated for the disease.

U.S. Coast Guard building bombed

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Jan. 30 (AP) — A bomb explosion early Tuesday caused extensive damage to the U.S. Coast Guard building here. Police said the explosion ripped the stairs at the building but that no one was injured.

Rugs worth \$2m stolen in London

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R) — Burglars stole Turkish carpets worth one million sterling (\$2 million) from a London shop over the weekend, police said Tuesday. Among the 140 carpets was an antique 20ft by 10ft "hereki" silk carpet showing lions, tigers and deer with a floral background.

U.N.'s first \$1b budget approved

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30 (R) — The General Assembly has approved the United Nations' first one billion dollar budget but states responsible for three-quarters of that sum declined to vote for it. The resolution, adding \$93.7 million to the already agreed budget for 1978-79, was adopted Monday by 98 to 15 with nine members abstaining.

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KHOMEINI'S OUTLOOK

As Ayatollah Khomeini prepares to return to Iran under his own conditions, friends of the strife-torn country hope that the specter of civil war will be averted. His return will not necessarily eliminate the threat of more trouble in the country. His continuing exile, however, will definitely cause more problems. It all depends on whether he and Prime Minister Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar can reach agreement on the next step in an Iran without the Shah.

Admittedly, Khomeini does not leave the prime minister much choice. He does not negotiate but rather demands that his conditions be met. Regardless of whether an observer supports or opposes his views, the fact remains that Khomeini has been faithful to the same principles all along. Some misunderstanding may be blamed on the attribution to the religious leader of statements that he has not really made or on the corruption of other statements he has actually made. But there is ample supply of verified pronouncements to make his policies crystal clear.

The major aspect of Khomeini's policy is his determination to create an Islamic republic in Iran. The nature of such a republic has been the subject of great controversy but Khomeini himself has said time and again that he wants free elections leading to free parliament (he claims that all elections under the Shah and his father have been rigged). Khomeini will also allow party life but rejects ideological parties which hold allegiance to foreign powers. He also rejects Marxism in his own camp and says that they are atheists. Khomeini opposes bank interest because it violates the teachings of Islam but he has taken pains to explain that his faith favors the education of women and the freedom of all religions and protection of minorities.

On foreign relations, the Khomeini republic will be neutral. He says he wants the Americans to dismantle all their bases in his country because they violate national sovereignty. He holds Washington responsible for the current plight of the Iranians through its continued support for the Shah but says that once this support is terminated there will be no reason why Iran and the U.S. will not enjoy friendly relations.

On the Arab level, Khomeini has already been widely quoted that he does not want to play policeman in the Gulf. There is talk that he may even return the Gulf islands occupied by Iran a few years ago. Khomeini, who enjoys very good relations with the Palestinian organizations, is firmly opposed to Israel and does not preclude the possibility of his country helping the Arabs against Israel in the case of another war in the Middle East. But for obvious reasons, he has been careful not to say that Iran will actually join the Arabs against Israel.

How would Khomeini achieve all this? The answer explains the current difficulties of Dr. Bakhtiar. The religious leader has made his position clear in unmitigated statements. He says that a transitional government must be formed to hold general elections leading to a free parliament. He also says that he has the names of the candidates to the proposed government and that they have been contacted and are in agreement with him on the future of the country. There is no indication that the name of Dr. Bakhtiar is among them.

Politics and deficits

By Nicholas Von Hoffman

WASHINGTON — California's own Jerry Brown has decided it's the balanced budget that will make him president. He's come out for a constitutional amendment making it obligatory. A number of men have gotten into the White House promising a balanced budget but none have gone so far as to advocate putting it in the constitution. Even Franklin D. Roosevelt, a name not ordinarily associated with budgetary equipoise, ran on the promise he'd make Washington's accounts come out even. Perhaps it's because of FDR and his successors that Jerry Brown has to advocate putting it in the U.S. Constitution as an obligation. The men who wrote the constitution toyed with various ways of building barriers to the debasement of money, but an absolute prohibition on public debt, a condition they abhorred with at least as much energy as the man from Sacramento, wasn't seriously considered because they knew that if you take away the power to contract debt you take away the nation's power to defend itself. To fight a war or prepare for one without going into debt would mean taxation at a level so high people wouldn't stand for it even with the enemy at the gates. At any rate, no administration in any major war has felt sufficiently certain of taxpayer patriotism to attempt to win on a pay-as-you-go basis. Starting with the American Revolution itself.

every important conflict in our history has brought with it debt and inflation.

The current proposal for constitutionally mandating a balanced budget realizes this and makes an exception for some sort of national defense emergency. One exception is all that is needed to make hash out of the whole balanced budget idea. The country will be kept in a technical budgetary national emergency for decades at a time, and the deficits will go on as before. You can't draft a law to prevent public debt if the executive and legislative branches devote themselves to finding ways to violate its intent.

Beyond that, inflation, which we always connect with deficit spending, is associated with prosperity. Long before Keynes, people insisted that cheap money and good times go together. Even Alexander Hamilton, not without reluctance, suspected that a degree of inflation could provide the spark of economic stimulation. Although conservative economists argue there's no evidence to back it up, to this day, a lot of smart people believe that the cost of a steady dollar is unemployment and the price of full employment is some inflation.

If that relationship has never been proven, neither has the connection between deficit spending and inflation. —(KFS)

"NOW TO BUILD A GOOD SOLID ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM"



China's primitive oil fields

By John Roderick

SHENG LI, CHINA

Acutely aware of their technological backwardness but determined to do their share in China's headlong modernization campaign, an army of 100,000 men and women labors 24 hours a day on a frozen wind-swept plain that is China's second biggest oil field.

The Sheng Li workers, toiling near ancient mud-walled villages near the Pohai Gulf in Shantung Province, produce a healthy chunk of the oil needed for China's modernization drive.

Described by its own workers as backward compared to the showpiece No. 1 field at Taching in Manchuria, and light years behind the fields Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will visit in Texas next week, it nonetheless produced in 1978 an estimated 18.25 million tons of crude oil worth about \$1.6 billion on the world market.

Life has always been hard at Sheng Li.

In winter, chill winds send the temperature down to minus 20 degrees Celsius while in summer 38 degree heat turns the treeless land into a blazing desert unrelieved by air conditioning.

The alkaline soil has frustrated farmers and made life poor and miserable for the villages which have been here since the Chi dynasty, more than 2,500 years ago.

The earth itself, riven with numerous rock faults which

create oil deposits at wildly differing levels, is peculiarly resistant to oil exploration.

To reach oil, drillers have had to go as deep as 5,000 meters or as little as 1,700. It is not unusual for a rig to drill 1,500 meters without hitting oil while only 100 meters away tons of oil exist.

What makes it a success is the dogged spirit of its workers who, for an average of 65 yuan (\$43) a month, put in a 48-hour, six-day week with a healthy slug of overtime.

"Conditions are hard here, but the country needs us," says Hsun Ming-chin, 38, who is chief of a collection and transportation pumping station and boss of 36 workers, mostly women.

"We get by all right," she added. "I am happy to be here, doing my duty, as long as the state needs me. But if a field should open up near Shanghai... Well, that would be better. I would like to go there."

Those willing to live here receive an impressive list of extras: free water, electricity, housing, medical care, bathing facilities, cooking fuel, schooling, nurseries, transportation and heating. Because the work is physically tough, they also get between 15 and 25 kilograms of rice monthly, double the national ration.

Most of Sheng Li's workers have radios, bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines, as well as higher than average savings accounts. But none has a home they can regard

as permanently theirs.

As in most pioneer settlements, women play a vital role. Eighteen thousand work in the fields, some doing dangerous and exhausting jobs. Another 80,000—mostly wives—run agro-industrial villages which bring in extra income to supplement their husbands' wages.

Sheng Li—aptly named "victory" after the village where the first oil strike was made in 1964—needs automation and after that, the modern equipment which will boost production and productivity. Some of its people recall the contributions made in the last two years by the Smith Drilling Co., which supplied improved new drilling bits, and the Dresser Co., which provided up to date logging tools. Both are from Texas.

Aside from this help, and the acquisition of a Romanian drilling rig, Sheng Li is an all-Chinese operation.

Most of the oil from its 3,000 wells contains between 10 per cent and 17 per cent paraffin, which has to be removed at refineries. It moves from here by truck, rail and underground pipeline to Sing-tao, Tsinan, Nanking and other cities which take almost all its production.

A small amount is shipped from Tsin-tao to other countries, chiefly Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Brazil.

Natural gas from Sheng Li is piped to Chiao, 80 kilometers away, where it goes into the production of 300,000 tons of ammonia a year. —(AP)

Two-tiered economy in U.S.?

By Robert Rowen

WASHINGTON —

Odds are "about even" that the United States will suffer a short, mild recession this year, with inflation and interest rates still rising, the Bank of America has forecast.

The Bank, which is the largest in the United States, said it was possible that "with a little luck," actual negative rates in economic growth, the technical definition of a recession, might be avoided.

But the essential forecast, in sharp contrast to the Carter administration's hopes and projections, is that the economy will slow down by mid-year and that the administration's targets for increases in wages and prices will be exceeded.

The Bank of America forecast also claims that the Middle East economic boom is "over." Economic growth, the bank predicted, will plateau in 1979, and the surplus of the oil-exporting countries will be down to about \$20 billion.

At a press conference here, Walter E. Hoadley, executive vice president and chief economist for the bank, stressed that the United States was heading toward a "two-tiered economy," with weakness in the Northeast, and something near full employment in the southern Sun Belt and in the West.

Hoadley said that the U.S. economy's chief problem is the "intractable" level of inflation that has forced interest rates to record levels. Hoadley predicted that interest rates would continue to rise through the middle of this year, bringing the bank's prime lending rate (to best customers) "into the twelves." The rate is now 11 1/2 percent, with 1/2 percent of the all-time high.

Hoadley said that any decline in interest rates after they reach a peak some time this year will be only moderate, because the public's expectation that inflation will be high "is also expected to continue for some time."

The bank official — one-time chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia — predicted that "we'll be

lucky to see interest rates break down through 8 percent toward 7 percent."

In a later conversation, Hoadley said that if the prime interest rate sticks in the 7 percent to 8 percent range, it would have grim consequences for the economy.

"It would be bad for investment, bad for the stock market, and cause revision in the whole (area of) financing for business. You could say that the era of cheap money would be gone."

Hoadley said that many investors "are on the sidelines expecting long-term rates to come down, but if we don't turn-around inflation, long rates will be sticky, and in retrospect, today's long-term rates could look cheap."

The bank's basic assessment is that the real gross national product this year will grow at a rate of only 1.9 percent, compared to 3.8 percent in 1978, with declines of 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent respectively in the second and third quarters.

The sluggishness in the United States would be the key element in a slight decline from 3.9 percent to 3.6 percent in world growth, with the rest of the industrialized world outperforming this country.

"In sum," Hoadley said, "the U.S. economy will still show some growth, but it's out of 'sync' with the rest of the world." John Wilson, vice president of the bank's economics department, stressed that "being out of 'sync' is not all bad." Because of the better balance in growth rates and international accounts, Wilson said, the possibility of a global recession like the one in 1974-75 will be averted.

According to the bank's analysis, if an actual U.S. recession doesn't happen in 1979, it will be because business firms have been able to control the inventory excesses of prior years, and because housing has been assured access — at a high price — to a reasonable flow of mortgage money.

The bank's forecast, like most private projections, calls for a substantial reduction in the U.S. deficits in trade and

in the current (trade and services) accounts for 1979. And Hoadley praised the Nov. 1, 1978, dollar support program for having introduced "an amount of needed uncertainty in exchange markets," so that speculators don't have an assured one-way bet against the dollar.

But he said that "the dollar is a treacherous commodity to deal with." On the one hand, it has been heavily oversold, which means that it can move up briskly on a single piece of "good information."

On the other hand, he reported from personal conversations that Europeans are still dubious about the success of the Carter administration's energy and price programs. He predicted a fairly steady dollar, with "intermittent" changes for the first half of this year. Then, "it depends on how the administration deals with the fundamentals of the economy."

Details of the bank's forecast for the world economy:

— In Western Europe, a more expansive set of policies would yield a growth rate of 3.1 percent in 1979, up from 2.5 percent in 1978, with inflation virtually unchanged at 7.5 percent.

— Supply problems and "widespread misallocation of resources" would lead to economic shortfalls in Eastern Europe and in Soviet Russia. In addition, the Communist economies face difficult balance of payments problems.

— In Asia, Japan will again grow at about 5.5 percent, but with the advance led more by the internal economy and less by export. Korea, Taiwan and Singapore are expected to gradually replace Japan in the manufacture of basic steel, chemicals, and other relatively unsophisticated producer goods.

— As a result of its persistent decline, the traditional role of the dollar as the world's key currency is "threatened." But the bank said it is "unlikely" that the European Monetary System will be able to impose monetary stability. The EMS "may eventually break down just as similar, previous agreements have," the bank said. — (WP)

Battle of the radios

By Thomas Kean

TEHRAN —

Vitriolic broadcasts denouncing the Iranian government and American interests here are being beamed into Iran from two mysterious radio stations. Iranian officials believe both stations are Soviet-controlled.

"Now that the Shah has gone, it is the turn of the Americans," one station, the "National Voice of Iran," proclaimed in a commentary heard this month by U.S. government monitors. "U.S. imperialism should be kicked out of the country and to hell."

The National Voice of Iran is believed to be based in the Soviet city of Baku, with a staff of Iranian and Soviet Communists. Another station, calling itself "Radio of the Patriots," gives a post office box address in Sweden.

But Iranian specialists with direction-finding equipment believe it has operated from East Germany, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

"Long live the democratic movement of the Iranian people!" the Radio of the Patriots said in one broadcast this month. It relayed the calls of Iranian demonstrators for the overthrow of the "unlawful" present government of Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar.

The stations, which have been on the air for many months, fit into a long tradition of secret broadcasting

in Iran. Several years ago, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, now Bakhtiar's leading enemy, broadcast programs into the country from a mysterious transmitter called "Radio Religion."

In Iran's present crisis, citizens rely heavily on radio broadcasts to find out what is happening in the country. In addition to the two major clandestine stations—and other, smaller ones that operate from time to time—the official programs of Radio Moscow also have many listeners.

The Moscow broadcasts have been pushing for the Iranian people to arise against "the plundering policy of the imperialists"—particularly American interests. Iranian listeners say the tone of Moscow broadcasts has become substantially sharper in the past six to eight weeks.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hoddging Carter has publicly criticized the Soviets for their radio propaganda. But the Soviet news agency Tass blasted back that Soviet broadcasts to Iran "objectively and honestly report developments making place in that country."

Tass said Soviet stations are simply carrying "irrefutable facts of the unceasing, unremediable interference by the U.S. in Iran's internal affairs."

The Iranian government, which for years has maintained polite, if not warm, relations with the Soviet Union,

has not officially protested any of the broadcasts. But the National Voice of Iran has become particularly vitriolic now toward the Bakhtiar regime.

In a recent broadcast, it said, "Bakhtiar is doing all he can to clear the Shah — Bakhtiar is acting to cover up for the Shah and for the open U.S. military and political intervention in our internal affairs."

One Iranian listener said the current tone of Radio Moscow reminds him of searing anti-Fidel broadcasts from Moscow during World War II. In addition to Radio Moscow, "official" Soviet broadcasts to Iran come from Tashkent and Baku.

The most listened to foreign station in Iran, however, is not from the Soviet bloc but the West—Persian-language service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The station has been one of the main conduits of Khomeini's announcements from his Parisian exile to Iranian listeners.

Meanwhile, if this nation's political crisis settles down, Iran itself may become one of the world's most powerful international broadcasters. The national radio service is installing 32 new international transmitters with a plan to broadcast 145 hours a day in 42 languages — four times its current overseas programming. (AP)

saudi press review

Commenting on the Chinese vice-premier's visit to the United States and the reception accorded him by President Carter, "Al-Bilad" said:

"It is obvious that the visit is primarily of commercial interest to both countries. The Chinese government has more or less agreed to shelve the question of Taiwan for the next 20 years. American support for Peking against the Soviet Union is not of paramount concern to the Chinese at this stage. To the Americans China means a market of 800 million consumers who are in need of a great range of goods and services which the Americans can supply. The Chinese, on their part, consider the United States a good source of technological assistance while their country rebuilds its economy and modernizes its industries. Their aim is to overcome their technological backwardness, and this can only be done by full

scale cooperation with the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

"This American-Chinese rapport merely confirms the theory that national interests will always set the guidelines of foreign policy more effectively than naval forces and overwhelming military superiority."

"Al-Jazirah" said that Saudi Arabia is playing a leading role in order to make Arab-African solidarity a tangible, positive reality at political and economic levels.

"This Saudi role has been instrumental in rallying African support for the Arab and Palestinian rights which eventually led to the isolation of Israel from Africa."

"At the economic level, the Kingdom leads the rest of the world in the amount of aid allocated for development projects in African countries. Total Arab pledges for financial aid to African development projects now amount to

\$282 million out of a \$361 needed for execution. On this basis, the Arab states, led by Saudi Arabia, are in the vanguard of countries extending aid to Africa."

Israeli plans and designs in southern Lebanon formed the bulk of Saudi editorials.

"Al-Riyadh" said that Israel "is playing a final trump card through its googes in that country. The aim is to occupy this part of Lebanon and impose another 'reality' in the Middle East. By using local militias, Israel is trying to lure the United Nations forces and the Arab force in Lebanon into another war."

The paper added that the U.N. forces have two options, — to withdraw and terminate the international body's presence in the country, or stand up to Israeli provocations and fight and, thereby save the U.N., if not the peace. "Okaz" said that the aim of

the Israelis "is to prevent the U.N. forces from carrying out their mandate in the south so that they — the Israelis and their stooges — may continue their occupation of the region and their depredations against the inhabitants."

The paper was confident that the Lebanese "will short Israeli designs," and that peace and stability will eventually return.

"Al-Jazirah" praised the security forces in Riyadh for arresting 30 petrol pump operators for cheating customers by mixing premium with regular gasoline and selling it at the higher price. Others were engaged in mixing regular oil with diesel with no regard to the resulting serious damage caused to car engines.

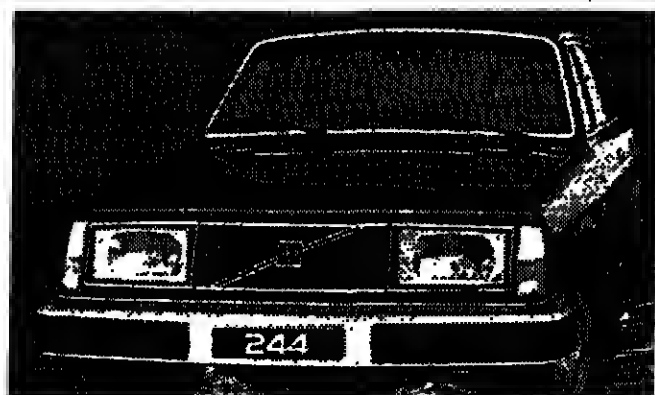


Applicant: My job qualifications include a great capacity for drinking tea, a talent for playing truant, and, best of all I have a taxi cab. —OKAZ

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Paella and other Spanish delights

By Clare Kent

JEDDAH — Perhaps the most well-known of Spanish dishes is the Paella. There are hundreds of recipes for it in Spain, since this is a dish which can vary depending upon what meat, fish and vegetables are available. It would therefore be ideal for a party dish in Saudi Arabia.

It gets its name from the shallow, two-handled frying pan in which it is traditionally cooked. These pans range from six inches diameter for one portion to about two feet for parties. It is however, perfectly possible to cook paella without a paella pan.

Spain is almost surrounded by sea and subsequently has a good supply of fresh fish and shell fish. The Spanish know how to make seafood truly succulent, whether it is simply broiled and sprinkled with fragrant olive oil and fresh lemon juice or served in a silky-smooth sauce.

Meat is prepared and cooked in just as many varied ways. There is a saying in Spain — "In the north they stew, in the central places they roast, in the south they fry." This homily could be applied to both the climate and the cooking.

Vegetables and salads are usually served as a course by themselves, although a simple green salad may accompany a meat dish. The most famous vegetable dish from Spain must be Gazpacho — a thick, cold tomato soup made from tomatoes, onions, green peppers and cucumber.

Paella

- 2 1/2 lbs. chicken, cut into pieces
- 1 lb. chicken livers
- 1 cup olive oil
- 1 tsp. paprika
- 2 whole garlic cloves
- 2 tbsp. minced parsley
- 1 medium onion, minced
- 1 pimento, chopped
- 1 tsp. saffron
- 2 tsp. salt
- 1 3/4 pts. chicken stock
- 2 cups long grain rice
- 1 lb. large shrimp
- 1 tin mussels or clams
- 1 cup frozen peas

Use the wing tips and giblets from the chicken to make the stock along with chicken bouillon cubes. Cut the chicken into small pieces and stuff in a large skillet with the chicken livers, in the olive oil. Cook until browned; sprinkle with paprika. Place garlic cloves and a few slices of onion in the pan as the chicken browns. Remove chicken and livers to a large casserole and set aside garlic. Add parsley, remaining onion, and pimento to pan, and add more oil if needed. Cook until onion is soft.

Crush saffron with the browned garlic and salt in a mortar and pestle. Stir in a tablespoon of warm water to dissolve. Add this to the onions in the pan. Add the rice to the pan, and stir to a glaze with oil. Slowly add the chicken stock and bring to boil. Transfer rice and stock to the casserole. Place peeled shrimp and mussels, and the peas, on the rice and stir to distribute ingredients. Place casserole in the oven at 350 Fahrenheit and bake uncovered until liquid is absorbed (about 25 minutes). Sprinkle a tablespoon of olive oil over the top and cover casserole. Cook for a further five minutes. Serve in the casserole. Serves 8. This dish is usually cooked entirely on the top of the stove in the paella pan. With the yellow saffron rice, green peas, red pimento etc., it makes a very colorful dish.

Cordero Asado Madrileño

Roast Lamb, Madrid style

Rub the outside of a small leg of lamb with a mixture of half a teaspoon of salt, a quarter teaspoon of crushed cumin and a pinch of oregano blended with quarter cup of olive oil. Insert a clove of garlic near the bone. Spit roast, or roast in open pan in oven preheated to 350 degrees for one and a quarter hours until outside is crackling brown and inside is pink and tender. Serves 4 to 6.

Carbonade De Carne Aragonesa

(Pot roast, Aragon style)

Dust a four-pound rump of beef or veal with salted flour, and sear on all sides in hot olive oil. Place meat in pot with



four sliced onions, a tablespoon minced parsley, a tablespoon each vinegar and ketchup, one and a half teaspoons of salt and two cups of water. Simmer, tightly covered, for about three hours. Remove meat and slice. Add a little brown sugar to the sauce, simmer for a few minutes and then serve with the meat. Serves 8.

Tortilla Con Patatas

(Potato Omelette)

- 1 cup olive oil
- 1 large onion, minced
- 1 large potato, peeled and minced
- Salt
- 6 eggs, beaten

This is a typical Spanish supper dish. Place olive oil in a skillet with sloping sides. Cook the onion and potato slowly over a moderate heat, chopping occasionally, until soft but not browned. Sprinkle salt over them. Add about one third of the beaten eggs, lifting the vegetable with a spatula to allow the egg to run underneath. Add remaining eggs, half at a time. When egg is firm but still slightly moist, run the spatula under the omelette to loosen it. Then place a plate on top and invert the pan. Carefully scrape out any bits left in the pan, add another tablespoon of olive oil and slide the omelette back into the pan with the moist side down. Continue cooking over moderate heat until golden on the other side. Serves two to four.

Ensalada Arleonesa

(Arlesian salad)

- 2 Anchovy fillets, minced
- 1 clove garlic
- 1 tsp. salt
- 6 tbsp. olive oil
- 1 tsp. grated onion
- 4 medium potatoes, cooked and diced
- 2 cups cooked green beans, diced
- 1 tsp. capers
- 1 tsp. minced parsley
- 2 chopped tomatoes
- 2 tsp. tarragon vinegar
- Lettuce
- Stuffed green olives

Rinse the salt from the anchovy fillets. Mash with garlic and salt in a mortar. Add olive oil and grated onion. While still warm, place the potatoes in a large serving bowl, add olive oil mixture to them and toss. Then add beans, capers and parsley and toss again. Shortly before serving, add tomatoes and vinegar and toss once more. Arrange on lettuce with olives as garnish. Serves six to eight.



By Shirley Chase

JEDDAH — Many vegetables destined for the dinner table can also be replanted to produce beautiful house plants.

The Lentil, an easy and fast-growing plant, should be started about ten days in advance if you intend showing it off. Fill a small, 20-centimeter clay pot two-thirds full with moist, average soil mix. Place fifty lentils on the pot soil and cover with a half-centimeter of moist soil. Place the pots in a brightly lit window and keep the soil moist. The seeds will sprout within a few days.

A pot of tall lentils makes a pretty sight, with delicate, grey-green leaves and small, bluish flowers. Though the plant will last only a few weeks, it is well worth growing because of its charm and simplicity.

Date palms

Tiny palms can take root from date seeds. Plant the seeds three centimeters deep in potting soil, and keep them in a warm closet until germinated. Keep the soil moist. After the first shoots appear (about two months later), bring them into the daylight. These little palms grow well in the Kingdom.

Pineapple

With a little luck, pineapple tops will eventually produce handsome, spiky plants bearing their own fruit. Slice the top off a pineapple, leaving about three centimeters of the fruit attached, then cut away the outer part to expose a fibrous central core. Store it in a warm place until it is completely dry.

Next, cut away a few outer leaves and place the dried top in a jar of water, with the

core just touching the water. When the roots have grown about ten centimeters long, pot the plant carefully. Don't allow the roots to grow too long, for they will break in transplanting. Keep the potted pineapple in a warm, light spot.

Peanuts

Peanuts make interesting, quick-growing, bushy plants. Take a handful of unroasted nuts and crack their shells. Place them in potting soil in a warm, light spot, remembering to keep them moist. These plants will last for only one season. If you want more durable greenery, try the same method with unroasted coffee beans.

Carrots

Carrots create a lovely dish garden because of the charming feathery, green leaves that grow out of the tops. Such dish gardens are short-lived (three to six weeks), but since they are so easy to grow, there is no problem in keeping carrot tops sprouting as frequently as carrots appear on the dining table. To make a dish garden, cut the tops five centimeters off

several carrots. Select an attractive bowl and put a three-centimeter bed of pebbles in it. Place the carrot tops on the pebbles (cut side down), and add more pebbles to hold them in place. Leave at least half the tops of the carrots exposed. Add water up to the level of the pebbles, and maintain the water at this point. Keep the dish garden in bright light.

The whole carrot root can be planted in flowerpots or soil. In six to eight weeks, these plants will send up stalks with flowers that resemble Queen Anne's lace.

Potatoes

While the vegetable itself is no beauty, potato plants grow to about 60 centimeters in height and produce pretty purple flowers that resemble tomato blossoms in shape and form. A small potato with buds already starting to sprout is best for starting your own plant. Fill one-third of a 15-centimeter pot with moist, average soil. Put the potato, whole, on top of this and cover with another three centimeters of dirt. Keep it in bright sun, and water when dry.

From windmills to magnetic fusion

By Patrick Boyle

PASADENA, Calif. — Picture this: A turbine, bigger than the Los Angeles sports arena, with two giant fans in the center. Sink 250 of these huge machines into the Gulf Stream off the coast of Miami, holding them in place with steel cables nearly three kms long anchored to the ocean floor. The four-knot current slowly rotates the giant turbine fans, producing enough electricity to power a large part of Florida.

The scheme sounds far-fetched, as do many of the alternative energy ideas that have been proposed in the past few years. And hopes for an easy solution to the energy crisis have often given such exotic ideas a quick following of believers before there is proof that they will work.

Placing turbines in the Gulf Stream is one of about 5,000 alternative energy plans being studied by U.S. companies and the institutions under contract with the Department of Energy. They range from the well-known windmill to the almost-unknown magnetic fusion, which involves using a magnetic field to contain the fusion of hydrogen atoms at temperatures approaching 100 million degrees.

Robert Porter, a Department of Energy spokesman, says little government research money is now being spent on solar heating and cooking, although there are projects investigating use of solar cells to generate electricity.

Other research is being done on plans to get natural gas from seaweed, to burn coal more efficiently and to use the rise and fall of ocean waves to produce power. Porter says the bulk of federal ocean research money, about \$30 million, is going into the study of ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), a process that would rely on differences in water temperatures at varying depths to produce electricity.

Federal spending on new energy technology is expected to be about \$3 billion this fiscal year, five times what it was before the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74.

As with the Gulf Stream project, being done by Aerovironment Inc. of Pasadena, the goal of these projects is not so much to find out whether electricity can be produced, but whether it can be generated in sufficient quantities and at a low enough price to be competitive with oil, coal or natural gas, the so-called fossil fuels.

"Putting turbines in the Gulf Stream is a sexy application," Porter says, urging a skeptical view of all such ideas. "Even if it works, by itself it is probably not going to save the world. We believe the world can be saved, but it will be through a variety of applications."

A look at the Gulf Stream project provides some insight into the pitfalls and problems associated with turning a scientific theory into a \$20 billion engineering marvel. It's an idea that looks good on paper, has shown promise in laboratory research, and has produced a yes answer when fed into a computer — but will only be proven with further study.

The inventor came to us after a half-million dollars had been spent on it," says Peter B.S. Lissaman, Aerovironment's vice president for aerodynamics. "We looked at it and decided it's not a crazy scheme at all."

Lissaman said the firm calls it the Coriolis program, in honor of the French engineer and mathematician, Gaspard Gustave de Coriolis, who wrote

a scientific paper in 1835 describing the effects of the earth's rotation on moving bodies. His theory, the Coriolis effect, was later applied to explain the movement of ocean currents.

Aerovironment, founded in 1971, conducts atmospheric and environmental studies for clients and also manufactures scientific instruments used in those studies. Its president is Paul MacCready, an authority on atmospheric and aerodynamics who in 1977 won the Kremer prize — and \$85,000 — for his design of a pedal-powered aircraft.

One of the company's founding directors is Murray Gell-Mann, a professor at California Institute of Technology and winner of the 1959 Nobel prize for physics.

The firm has a \$230,000 contract with the Department of Energy for the Coriolis program.

The basic concept for the ocean turbine is the work of two engineers, David F. Thompson and William J. Mouton. They put in four years of design work and testing before bringing their research to Aerovironment, Lissaman said.

As proposed, each turbine would be 560 feet in diameter, with the turbine fans mounted in a floating hull 360 feet long. The array of turbines would be 23 meters below the ocean surface, enabling ships to pass over them. Each machine would be held in place by an anchor weighing 6,000 tons.

Lissaman says they would be placed 42 kms off the coast of

Miami, in an area known to have the swiftest ocean current in the world. The four knot Gulf Stream will rotate the turbines about once every minute, he said, with each turbine having a rated capacity of 75 megawatts of electricity annually.

As proposed, the 250 turbines would have a rated annual capacity of about 18,000 megawatts, but would probably produce only about 10,000 megawatts, Lissaman says. By comparison, a new nuclear power plant has a capacity of about 1,100 megawatts and a conventional oil-burning plant about 700 megawatts, with annual production substantially less than those figures due to lower average demand for electricity.

Lissaman says that although the turbines may seem immense, the design is "Victorian engineering, the sort of stuff that built the Brooklyn Bridge." He says a New Orleans shipbuilding firm saw the design and gave verbal assurances that it could build the turbines.

Although Lissaman describes the project with the enthusiasm befitting its director, he admits that it may run into problems.

The biggest unanswered question is what effect 250 giant turbines would have on the flow and speed of the Gulf Stream. The current flows north along the eastern seaboard to Canada, moving out to sea and circling around through the Caribbean Sea and back up the coast of Florida. It affects and controls the weather pattern for much of the Atlantic Ocean, and any disruption of

that pattern for the purpose of producing electricity may not be acceptable.

The Aerovironment research is aimed at providing a more precise estimate of how the Gulf Stream will be changed by the turbine array. Lissaman said his calculations indicate that it would allow the current less than one per cent.

The research project should also show whether the rotation of the turbines will cause vibration problems.

Lissaman said the next step will be to find an investor or company interested in financing construction of a working turbine, estimated to cost \$100 million, to provide a final test of the proposal.

But the real unknown is whether the cost of building and using the turbines would be competitive with the price of tapping other sources for electricity. Data compiled by Aerovironment shows electricity produced by the turbines, delivered on shore, will cost about 4.1 cents per kilowatt hour, compared to about 5.5 cents for a new nuclear power plant and 2.6 cents for a new oil burning plant.

"Ocean turbines is an awfully complex technology that we don't know much about," says Porter of the Energy Department. "The Aerovironment study will go a long way toward helping us understand it better. But until we see that it's technologically possible and environmentally acceptable, we won't know whether it will play a role in our energy future." —(LAT)

Thai-Cambodian border

A continuing undeclared state of war

By Amporn Tantavach

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — "Paholyothin Two, calling Bird. Tell us what you see your three o'clock. Over."

"Don't worry. That was one of our flock. How are things out there?"

"Looks fine here. Over."

"Good luck and hang in there."

"Paholyothin Two" and "Bird"—radio code names for two troopers of Thailand's elite Border Patrol Police—sit somewhere in the jungles along the dangerous Cambodian frontier. A few kilometers away over an unmarked boundary bristling with landmines is a Vietnamese invasion force tangling with hold-outs of the Cambodian army.

Thailand's BPP are a tough but thin line stretched out over 4,700 kilometers of some of the wildest and hostile frontiers anywhere. The embattled border with Cambodia, the world's largest narcotics flow and a welter of insurgencies across 1,750 kilometers adjoining Burma, Communist infiltration routes from neighboring Laos, and a decades-old Communist insurgency on the Malaysian frontier.

Geography in recent years has not been kind to Thailand or to the BPP, who have paid heavily for their mission of guarding the frontiers and fighting Thai Communist rebels who often use the border areas as sanctuaries and convenient routes for military supplies from Communist neighbors.

This mission has caused a disproportionate number of casualties for the BPP and some hard feeling between them and the army.

The Royal Thai Army,

about 180,000 strong, admits that it takes roughly half the casualties of the BPP, which number only 20,000. But the army maintains its job is to garrison the heartland and only provide back-up for the BPP in emergencies.

Some senior BPP officers claim that army reinforcements often come too late and cannot go right into the battle zone when they do arrive to help.

"The Thai army will fight down to the last border patrol policeman," one veteran Western analyst in Bangkok says. Some of the same aura has been built up around the BPP as tends to cling to the world's elite military units like the U.S. Special Forces ("The Green Berets"), the French "Paras" and legionnaires and the British commandos.

Thailand's Queen Sirikit has written lyrics—sung to the tune of "Dany Boy"—about the dangers and lonely lives of the BPP men whose long stints in the jungle, the song says, provide a trooper with only "the moon and the rifle resting on his chest."

And like many military men who live with danger, the BPP are noted for some hell-raising and not always sticking to the regulations. There have also been allegations from time to time that some BPP have been involved in the lucrative narcotics trade along the Burmese border.

"Don't think of the Border Patrol Police as nationalists, heroes or idealists," says police Maj. Gen. Sompot Wilaijit, commander of the BPP's eastern and western regions. "It's just the way some people choose to earn a living."

Sompot, who was one of

the first to join the BPP when it was set up almost 30 years ago, heads his forces along the 800-kilometer-long Cambodian border which has been in a state of undeclared war for more than three years. Until late last year when Cambodia's energies were focused on the war with Vietnam, the border area was the site of bloody raids and massacres by the Cambodians, periodic clashes and shelling.

No matter who will dominate Cambodia in the future, the BPP along the frontier do not see prospects for a peaceful frontier. The Thai Communist insurgency also shows no signs of abating.

During fighting in 1976, 87 BPP died and 189 were wounded. In 1977, 135 were killed and 429 wounded. And although the second half of 1978 saw a lessening of the Cambodian frontier problem the BPP deaths that year numbered 133.

Sompot says the BPP fight guerrilla style, moving quickly in small units and striking fast. The BPP are also involved in rural development programs in "sensitive areas," setting up schools, clinics and even some agricultural stations.

"It takes more in a person to become a Border Patrol Policeman," Sompot says. "He must use his own initiative in a given situation. He fights by certain principles but often not under any regulations."

The policemen average 21 years of age and 99 per cent are bachelors and volunteers. They receive the basic training given regular police re-

cruits but then are put through an intensive course in guerrilla warfare, counter-insurgency, and other subjects.

"It's a sad fact that we often get people because they have nowhere else to go," Sompot says. "Unlike the army or the national police department, we seldom get those who graduate from military or police academies. Most of our officers come up from the ranks. Maybe people have realized that war is not as glorious as it was thought to be."

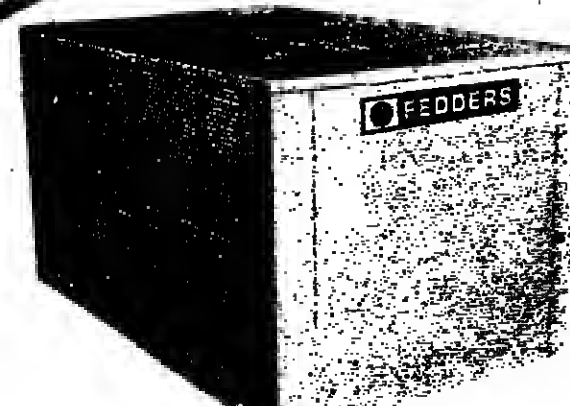
Irrespective of their background, the handling of the current complex situation at the Cambodian border speaks well for the BPP.

Besides their defense duties, the BPP must often deal with refugees who have come across the border, some of them Cambodian soldiers who had earlier staged brutal raids into Thailand and killed some of their colleagues. In one incident, not forgotten at this border town, 29 civilians were killed and their villages were burned to the ground. Seven children and one pregnant woman were found with their throats slashed.

The public instructions from Bangkok are to push back refugees fleeing Cambodia but the real word to the BPP is to "be flexible" and deal with the escapees on a case by case basis.

Said one BPP trooper stationed here, "When I look at these Cambodians and remember what they did to our fellow Thais, I feel they should all be killed. But then I look again, and I ask myself, 'How could I?' —(AP)

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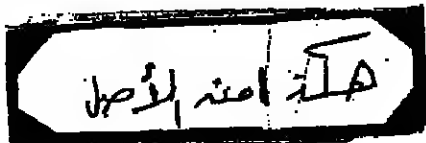
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U.S. has record trade gap despite fall in oil imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — The United States finished 1978 with a record \$28.45-billion deficit in foreign trade, the government said Tuesday. The deficit in American foreign trade accounts was a major cause in the decline of the dollar during the year.

The Commerce Department said the trade deficit was worst with Japan, which sold

the United States \$11.6 billion more in goods than it bought.

If there was any good news in the trade picture during the year, it was that imports of foreign oil declined 6.8 per cent to a total of \$39.5 billion. Oil imports in 1977 had totaled \$42.4 billion.

The Commerce Department said the overall trade deficit in December was \$2.04 billion, an increase from \$1.95 billion

a month earlier. While the increase was small, it showed the nation probably will continue to face substantial problems in its trade accounts in the months ahead.

But Carter administration officials have predicted that the overall trade deficit for 1979 will be reduced substantially, in part because of the decline in the dollar that has made U.S. goods cheaper abroad but also because the U.S. economy is expected to slow down and reduce demand for imports.

The total 1978 deficit of \$28.45 billion compared with a 1977 deficit of \$26.5 billion, which was the previous largest trade deficit on record.

The government said U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$29.8 billion in 1978, giving the nation a \$14.8-billion surplus in its farm trade, compared with a \$9.6-billion surplus in 1977.

Spain to open talks on EEC bid next week

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (R) — Spain will formally open negotiations with the Common Market next Monday on its bid to join the community, EEC officials say.

But detailed talks on the Spanish application, the most complex of the three now before the nine existing members, will not begin until after the summer.

Negotiations with Greece are already well advanced, with all the major political issues settled. An agreement is expected to be signed in the summer, so that it can join the community in 1981.

Portugal has formally opened negotiations, but detailed talks have been held up, partly by the change of government in Lisbon.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|---|--|---------------|----------|--------------|
| * Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs | Illumination of the entry point and streets of Rubair village in Qassim | 93-98/99 | 250 | Mar. 19 |
| " " " | Fencing of Al-Jarrah graveyard in Najran | 26-96/97 | 350 | Mar. 20 |
| " " " | Water project of Quweiyah town | " " | 500 | Mar. 24 |
| " " " | Building of lavatories and sunshade in the market of Minaiziliah village, lavatory in Hilya village and sunshade and market in Al-Jafri village in Al-Ahsa | 94-98/99 | 500 | Mar. 26 |
| " " " | Temporary asphalt of some rural roads under Mazabimiah municipality | 95-98/99 | 800 | Mar. 27 |
| " " " | Building of lavatory model 5 in Al-Ghatghat; Mazabimiah | 96-98/99 | 300 | Mar. 31 |
| " " " | Fencing of Al-Khassa graveyard under Qalwah municipality | 26-96/97 | 150 | Apr. 1 |



PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT
DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF
CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 2.3.1399/30.1.1979
TIME: 0700 HRS.

| 1. Vessels Working Berth No. | Name of the Ship | Agent | Type of cargo | Arrival Date |
|--|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| 5 | STRATHMEIGLE | KANOO | CONT./FROZEN | 29/1/1979 |
| 6 | ALADINE QUEST | ORRI | GENERAL | 29/1/1979 |
| 9 | ARAB NAJID | SCSA | LOADING UREA | 27/1/1979 |
| 10 | ARAB AL-HIJAZ | SCSA | LOADING UREA | 21/1/1979 |
| 16 | LUKE LU | GUSAIBI | GEN. CONTAINERS | 27/1/1979 |
| 17 | NEDLLOYD | KANOO | GENERAL | 29/1/1979 |
| 19 | ASIA ILHO | GUSAIBI | C.CEMENT | 25/1/1979 |
| 20 | NATALE | SMC | C. CEMENT | 25/1/1979 |
| 21 | BIAKH ID B | BARBER | BULK CEMENT | 29/1/1979 |
| 28 | MALACCA MARU | GUSAIBI | STEEL/GEN | 29/1/1979 |
| Vessel at Anchorage: | | | | |
| UNITED FORTRESS | | | | |
| 2. Recent Arrivals | | | | |
| OGNA | | | | |
| KANO | | | | |
| NEDLLOYD | | | | |
| STENKERR | | | | |
| MALDIVES QUEST | | | | |
| UNITE | | | | |
| MALACCA MARU | | | | |
| STRATHMEIGLE | | | | |
| 3. Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours | | | | |
| IRIS | | | | |
| ARYA NAZ | | | | |
| ABU AMAR-3 | | | | |
| NORWEGIAN | | | | |
| CRUSADER | | | | |
| ARABIAN PROGRESS | | | | |
| HEIDE LEON HARDI | | | | |
| TURQUOISE BOUNTY | | | | |
| CLIMAX RUBY | | | | |
| 4-Tonnages Discharged:(Freight Tons): 14,011 | | | | |
| 5-Waiting Time: NIL | | | | |

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



WELDING: A new technique, said to be the first in the world that enables electron beam welding to be used as a continuous flow line process, has been developed in Britain. Called the Rapid Transfer System it operates at welding speeds from 200 to 1000 parts per hour.

Kuwaitis assure Japan on level of oil output

KUWAIT, Jan. 30 (AP) — Kuwait formally assured Japan Tuesday it would maintain its current level of oil production, estimated at about two million barrels per day.

The assurance was provided by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad al Sabah to the Japanese ambassador to

Kuwait, Shotoo Takahashi, the official spokesman of the foreign ministry announced.

The spokesman said the meeting was requested by the Japanese ambassador who wanted to express his government's concern over the possible reduction of Kuwait's oil production.

Pakistani trade deficit wider

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 30 (R) — Pakistan had a trade deficit of \$967.4 million in the second half of 1978, Commerce Minister Zahid Sarfraz says. That compares with a deficit of \$663.6 million in the same July to December period in the previous year.

Britain to aid Port Sudan plan

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R) — Britain will give a \$11.4 million grant to Sudan to help modernize Port Sudan — the only deep-water port for Sudanese imports and exports, the Ministry of Overseas Development said Tuesday.

Black to head Ford Foundation

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (R) — The Ford Foundation, one of the country's most powerful private philanthropic agencies, has appointed as president lawyer Frank Thomas, the first black to hold the job. He gained prominence between 1967 and 1977 as head of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. which cleaned up Brooklyn slums.

Seoul buying more from U.S., Japan

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (AP) — Japan and the United States remained top suppliers for South Korea in 1978 with a combined 60 per cent of total imports of \$14,973 million for the year, the Commerce and Industry Ministry reported Tuesday.

Bank balance sheet

RIYADH, Jan. 30 — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has issued the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks in Saudi Arabia at the end of October 1978:

| ASSETS | SR. M |
|--|---------|
| 1. Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA | 23,939 |
| 2. Balances due from banks outside | 6,338 |
| 3. Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia | 1,250 |
| 4. Loans, advances and discounts | 14,161 |
| 5. Investments | 967 |
| 6. Other assets | 10,027 |
| 7. Contra accounts | 45,390 |
| Total | 102,072 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| 1. Capital & Reserves | 1,631 |
| 2. Balances due to banks abroad | 4,517 |
| 3. Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia | 33,547 |
| 4. Demand, Time and Savings deposits | 5,567 |
| 5. Other deposits | 11,420 |
| 6. Other liabilities | 45,390 |
| 7. Contra accounts | 45,390 |
| Total | 102,072 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

| | SAMA rate | Cash | Transfer |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|----------|
| Opening Tuesday | | | |
| U.S. Dollar | 3.34 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| Pound Sterling | 6.67 | 6.72 | 6.72 |
| Deutsche Mark | 1.79 (100) | 181.00 | 179.75 |
| Swiss F | 1.98 (100) | 201.00 | 198.25 |
| French F | 0.78 (100) | 79.00 | 79.04 |
| Italian Lira (1000) | | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | | 109.00 | 109.00 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | | 80.00 | 86.25 |
| Egyptian Pound | | 4.55 | 4.80 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | | 12.25 | 12.25 |
| Jordanian Dinar | | 11.33 | 11.32 |
| Emirates Dirham (100) | | 87.25 | 87.25 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | | 87.25 | 87.25 |
| Bahraini Dinar | | 8.72 | 8.72 |
| Iranian Riyal (100) | | — | — |
| Iraqi Dinar | | 9.40 | — |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | | 73.75 | 73.65 |
| South Yemeni Dinar | | — | — |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | | 79.00 | 86.25 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | | — | 40.75 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | | 33.00 | 34.00 |
| Gold kg | | 25,350 | — |
| 10 Tolas bar | | 2,990 | — |
| Silver kg bar | | 690 | — |
| Japanese yen (100) | 1.67 | — | — |
| Canadian dollar | 2.80 | — | — |
| Belgian franc (10) | 1.14 | — | — |
| Dutch guilder | 1.66 | — | — |
| Italian Lira (100) | 0.40 | — | — |

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

U.N. calls for new tariff rule despite votes of rich countries

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30 (R) — Despite negative votes from the United States, Canada and the nine European Common Market countries, the General Assembly has approved a resolution calling for reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The resolution, which passed by 110 to 11 with 11 abstentions, emphasized the rights of developing countries in any changes made to the international trade regime.

The North American and EEC countries did not detail the objections which prompted their votes, but they apparently disapproved of changes mentioned in the resolution, including special treatment for developing countries.

The resolution said that any new codes or rules in negotiations affecting developing countries' trade should not be adopted without full participation and acceptance by those countries.

The assembly also urged all participants in multilateral trade negotiations to assess jointly the impact of the 1973 Tokyo Declaration concerning additional benefits to developing countries and to take corrective measures as necessary.

Developed countries were urged to extend full cooperation to ensure the successful conclusion of current multilateral trade talks.

Multilateral trade negotiations currently under way are known as the "Tokyo Round." The assembly called on developed states to abide by agreements reached in the 1973

Tokyo Declaration, especially concerning principles of reciprocity in trade relations between developed and developing countries, and special and differential treatment for developing countries.

The resolution said that results of the negotiations should reflect the substantial reduction and eventual abolition of tariff and non-tariff restrictions against the trade of de-

veloping countries, removal of discriminatory and escalatory barriers against them, and improvement in the operation of the generalized system of preferences to provide wider coverage and deeper cuts in tariffs.

The abstentions were cast by Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Kremlin warns West on ship protectionism

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP) — Angered by Western moves to adopt protectionist measures against its rate-cutting merchant fleet, the Soviet Union has threatened to cancel contracts with any country that tries to "discriminate" against the Russian shipping fleet.

It was the latest development in an increasingly heated East-West controversy over American and Common Market accusations that the Soviets are systematically under-

cutting competitive shipping prices as they attempt to grab a bigger share of world trade routes.

The Soviet news agency Tass announced that the Soviet Council of Ministers has "found it necessary to take appropriate measures" to combat what it says are legislative and administrative restrictions being considered by "certain states" against Soviet flag carriers.

Carter may strengthen wage-price guidelines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — It may be necessary to further tighten the Carter administration's wage and price guidelines in 1980 to reduce inflation to the 6.5 per cent level, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers says.

"No decision has been made ... my judgment is that it probably will be necessary in

1980," Charles Schultze told the congressional Joint Economic Committee Monday.

A further tightening of the wage and price guidelines announced by President Carter last October would probably mean a lowering of the current limit for wage increases of about 7 per cent down to 6 or 6.5 per cent, although Schultze did not suggest any proposed new levels.



PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF
30TH JANUARY 1979

| 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL | AGENT | CARGO | ARR. DATE |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1A | — | — | — |
| 1B | — | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — |
| 4 | — | — | — |
| 5 | — | — | — |
| 6 | WICKHAM NAVIGATOR | ALPHA | BAGGED BARLEY |
| 7 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 8 | MALDIVES SEAFARER | OCEAN TRADE | SORGHUM/MAIZE |
| 9 | — | — | 25/1/1979 |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | NYALA | A.E.T. | GENERAL |
| 12 | — | — | 27/1/1979 |
| 13 | KANARIS UNITY | A.A. | BAGGED CEMENT |
| 14 | — | ALPHA | SUGAR |
| 15 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 16 | MARE TRANQUILLO | BARROOM | BAGGED CEMENT |
| 17 | — | — | 23/1/1979 |
| 18 | LAKMOS GRENA | ROLADO | BULK CEMENT |
| 19 | — | — | 18/1/1979 |
| 20 | AUSTRIAN EXPORTER | AL-SABAH | BULK CEMENT |
| 21 | JENNESSEE | ALATAS | BULK CEMENT |
| 22 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 23 | BARBER STAR NAV. | BARBER | GEN. CONTAINERS |
| 24 | S.A.M.A. | STAR NAV. | FRUITS CHICKENS |
| 25 | NEOLLOY LOIRE | ALATAS | ACCOMMODATION SHIP |
| 26 | — | — | 70/1/1979 |
| 27 | — | — | — |
| 28 | PORT OF RIO | O.C.E. | FROZ. CHICKEN |
| 29 | EURASIA WIND | SHOBOKSHI | TIMBER |
| 30 | — | — | 28/1/1979 |
| 31 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 32 | PALM TRADER | O.C.E. | BAGGED BARLEY |
| 33 | — | — | 25/1/1979 |
| 34 | ANGELUK | O.C.E. | RICE/SORGHUM |
| 35 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 36 | PU CHIAO | O.C.E. | POLM OIL |
| 37 | TILAPA | M.E.S.A. | ORANGES/LEMONS |
| 38 | — | — | 25/1/1979 |
| 39 | — | — | 29/1/1979 |
| 40 | — | — | — |
| 41 | — | — | — |
| 42 | — | — | — |
| 43 | — | — | — |
| 44 | — | — | — |

| 2. Recent Arrivals | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|
| KANARIS EMIR | A.A. | BAGGED CEMENT | 29/1/1979 |
| JENNESSEE | BARBER | CONTAINERS | 29/1/1979 |
| AUSTRIAN EXPORTER | ATTAR | TIMBER | 29/1/1979 |
| EURASIA WIND | SHOBOKSHI | — | — |
| KANARIS | ALIREZA | — | — |
| ROBERT TOOMBS | A.E.T. | — | — |
| ANGELUK | O.C.E. | GENERAL | 29/1/1979 |
| WICKHAM NAVIGATOR | O.C.E. | SORGHUM/RICE/PALM | 29/1/1979 |
| NEDLLOYD BANGKOK | ALATAS | OIL | 29/1/1979 |
| NEDLLOYD LOIRE | ALATAS | CONTAINERS | 30/1/1979 |
| 3. Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours | | | |
| VALI PERU | OCEAN TRADE | CEMENT/STEEL | 30/1/1979 |
| MARINA | OCEAN | BUILDING MATERIAL | 30/1/1979 |
| NIKIS 'M' | SADAKA | MARBLE/GENERAL | 30/1/1979 |
| CORREZE | SHOBOKSHI | REER/GENERAL/FILES | 30/1/1979 |
| LIBRA | ALGIZIRAH | GEN. CONTAINERS | 30/1/1979 |
| PODEROSA | A.A. | GENERAL | 30/1/1979 |
| BERNHARD 'S' | REYAZAT | GEN. MOBILE/HOMES CARS | 30/1/1979 |
| SEAT RAINDITTER | RED SEA | STEEL/GEN | 30/1/1979 |
| DAM | MEDCO | CONTAINERS | 30/1/1979 |
| MUNCASTER | A.E.T. | CONTAINERS | 30/1/1979 |
| CASTLE | — | — | — |
| CHAR HWA | ABDULLAH | LOAD EMPTY CONTRS. | 30/1/1979 |
| BAHAJ | H.S.C. | RO RO | 30/1/1979 |
| CHARLES | SINDI | RII RO | 30/1/1979 |
| SCHIAFFINO | FAYEZ | — | — |
| TUR CALEDONIA | MEDCO | — | — |
| IARAGO | RED SEA | — | — |
| ABHA | KANOO | — | — |
| ARAB HAWK | — | — | — |
| VILLE DE DUNKERQUE | N.T.A | — | — |

4-Tonnages Discharged: (Freight Tons): 44,768

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.


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Sole agent

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JEDDAH OFFICE: Tele: 23801

arab news
International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



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YANMAR PRODUCTS**

ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.

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| JEDDAH | MECCA | RIYADH | DAMMAM |
| 32065-32411 | 25603 | 28032-23592 | 24720-24730 |

WORLD STOCK MARKETS بورصات العالم

| Jan. 26 | | Jan. 25 | | Jan. 24 | | Jan. 23 | | Jan. 22 | | Jan. 21 | | Jan. 20 | | Jan. 19 | | Jan. 18 | | Jan. 17 | | Jan. 16 | | Jan. 15 | | Jan. 14 | | Jan. 13 | | Jan. 12 | | Jan. 11 | | Jan. 10 | | Jan. 9 | | Jan. 8 | | Jan. 7 | | Jan. 6 | | Jan. 5 | | Jan. 4 | | Jan. 3 | | Jan. 2 | | Jan. 1 | | Dec. 31 | | Dec. 30 | | Dec. 29 | | Dec. 28 | | Dec. 27 | | Dec. 26 | | Dec. 25 | | Dec. 24 | | Dec. 23 | | Dec. 22 | | Dec. 21 | | Dec. 20 | | Dec. 19 | | Dec. 18 | | Dec. 17 | | Dec. 16 | | Dec. 15 | | Dec. 14 | | Dec. 13 | | Dec. 12 | | Dec. 11 | | Dec. 10 | | Dec. 9 | | Dec. 8 | | Dec. 7 | | Dec. 6 | | Dec. 5 | | Dec. 4 | | Dec. 3 | | Dec. 2 | | Dec. 1 | | Nov. 30 | | Nov. 29 | | Nov. 28 | | Nov. 27 | | Nov. 26 | | Nov. 25 | | Nov. 24 | | Nov. 23 | | Nov. 22 | | Nov. 21 | | Nov. 20 | | Nov. 19 | | Nov. 18 | | Nov. 17 | | Nov. 16 | | Nov. 15 | | Nov. 14 | | Nov. 13 | | Nov. 12 | | Nov. 11 | | Nov. 10 | | Nov. 9 | | Nov. 8 | | Nov. 7 | | Nov. 6 | | Nov. 5 | | Nov. 4 | | Nov. 3 | | Nov. 2 | | Nov. 1 | | Oct. 31 | | Oct. 30 | | Oct. 29 | | Oct. 28 | | Oct. 27 | | Oct. 26 | | Oct. 25 | | Oct. 24 | | Oct. 23 | | Oct. 22 | | Oct. 21 | | Oct. 20 | | Oct. 19 | | Oct. 18 | | Oct. 17 | | Oct. 16 | | Oct. 15 | | Oct. 14 | | Oct. 13 | | Oct. 12 | | Oct. 11 | | Oct. 10 | | Oct. 9 | | Oct. 8 | | Oct. 7 | | Oct. 6 | | Oct. 5 | | Oct. 4 | | Oct. 3 | | Oct. 2 | | Oct. 1 | | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 29 | | Sep. 28 | | Sep. 27 | | Sep. 26 | | Sep. 25 | | Sep. 24 | | Sep. 23 | | Sep. 22 | | Sep. 21 | | Sep. 20 | | Sep. 19 | | Sep. 18 | | Sep. 17 | | Sep. 16 | | Sep. 15 | | Sep. 14 | | Sep. 13 | | Sep. 12 | | Sep. 11 | | Sep. 10 | | Sep. 9 | | Sep. 8 | | Sep. 7 | | Sep. 6 | | Sep. 5 | | Sep. 4 | | Sep. 3 | | Sep. 2 |
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD

| LONDON | | NEW YORK |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| January 29 | Range | January 29 Upcoming Prices |
| USA..... | 1,994.0-1,995.0 | NIT..... 1,995.0-1,996.0 |
| Canada..... | 1,910.0-1,920.0 | BHRCOV..... 29.34-29.35 1/2 |
| France..... | 8,522.5-8,524.5 | CAN..... 10.75-10.77 1/2 |
| Belgium..... | 58.30-58.31 1/2 | CON..... 4.1075-4.20 1/4 |
| Italy..... | 106.7-107.00 | DEN..... 2.6100-2.6120 |
| Holland..... | 4,015.0-4,025.0 | LIT..... 1,401.0-1,401.7 |
| Norway..... | 1,050.0-1,055.0 | JPY..... 8.699-8.700 |
| W. Germany..... | 7,730.0-7,730.0 | SFR..... 1,659.0-1,660.0 |
| Sweden..... | 8,730.0-8,730.0 | INR..... 1.3620-1.3630 |
| Australia..... | 9.1000-9.1000 | MEX..... 200.10-200.20 |
| Denmark..... | 10.25-10.25 1/2 | NLS-NCH..... 12.53-12.54 |
| Austria..... | 27.15-27.20 | POR..... 3.1550-3.1555 |
| Spain..... | 19.10-19.10 1/2 | FHK..... 2.110-2.110 1/2 |
| Japan..... | 130.10-130.20 | PLN..... 7.20-7.20 1/2 |
| | 398.50-399.40 | THB..... 26.875-26.875 |
| | | SGD HKD..... 26.85-26.90 |
| | | SPAIN..... 66.95-66.97 |
| | | MYC..... 41.20-41.20 1/2 |
| | | |
| | | Nig. one month 45.57 day; two months 42.77 day; three months 1,915.15 day; six months 21,572.5 day; nine months 42.115 day; one year 42.115 day; Jan. one month 4=1 day; two months 4=1 day; three months 4=1 day; six months 4=9 percent four months 4=9 percent |
| N.Y. DOLLAR CREDIT RATES | | LONDON GOLD |
| January 29 | | January 29 |
| Guilder..... | 1.6000 | 3,00 p.m. fix..... \$2.55 1/2 |
| Belgian Franc..... | 4.7500 | Marching fix..... \$2.55 1/2 |
| Deutsch Mark..... | 3.4000 | Trading fix..... \$2.55 1/2 |
| Hong Kong Dollar..... | 4.7500 | |
| French Franc..... | 3.7500 | |
| Italian Lira..... | 8,000,000 | |
| Japanese Yen..... | 200.00 | |
| New Zealand Dollar..... | 4.7500 | |

**DOW JONES
STOCK AVERAGES**

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TIMES
STOCK INDICES

[illegible]

LONDON
COMMODITY أسعار السلع والمعادن الرئيسية

| PRICES | | لوازم | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| BASIC MATERIALS | | SOYABEAN MEAL | |
| | Today's Closing | Today's Closing | Today's Closing |
| February | 126.50 | 126.40 | 126.40 |
| April | 123.80 | 123.80 | 123.70 |
| June | 122.30 | 122.30 | 122.30 |
| August | 122.30 | 122.30 | 122.30 |
| October | 124.00 | 124.00 | 124.00 |
| December | 123.50 | 123.50 | 123.50 |
| February | 124.00 | 124.00 | 124.00 |
| Cocoa | | Wool | |
| Today's Closing | Previous Closing | Australian Greasy Wool | |
| March | 1715 | 1714 | Per ton per kilo |
| May | 1757 | 1752 | |
| July | 1764 | 1764 | |
| September | 1801 | 1813 | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|----------------|---|---|
| December | 1855 | 1847 | December | — | — |
| March | 1860 | 1860 | March | — | — |
| May | 1910 | 1875 | May | — | — |
| | | | July | — | — |
| | | | October | — | — |

ARABICA COFFEE

\$ per 50 Kilos

[illegible]

| | Chewing per kilogram | Chewing per kilogram | Cash | Three months | Settlement | Cathodes | Cash | Three months |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| March | 93.10 | 87.50 | \$61.50 | \$83.00 | \$65.50 | — | \$51.50 | \$52.00 |
| May | 95.95 | 90.45 | — | — | — | — | \$70.50 | \$71.00 |
| September | 91.15 | 84.10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| November | 91.10 | 87.10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| RUBBER | | LEAD | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Pence per kilo. | | £ per tonne |
| March | 89.50 | 70.00 | 529.00 |
| April | 90.40 | 68.00 | 528.00 |
| April-June | 91.00 | 66.70 | — |
| July-September | 91.00 | 61.75 | — |
| Oct.-December | 91.00 | 61.75 | — |
| January-March | 65.90 | 65.00 | 520.00 |
| April-June | 65.90 | 65.00 | — |
| July-September | 70.00 | 65.00 | — |
| Oct.-December | 72.00 | 61.00 | — |
| RAW SUGAR | | SILVER | |
| | ¢ per long ton. | | £ per troy ounce |
| Super, Free. | | Cash | 329.00 |
| Common, Count. | | Three months | 337.70 |
| March | 101.00 | Settlement | 339.20 |
| May | 101.00 | | |
| August | 102.00 | | |
| October | 102.00 | | |
| TIN | | TIN | |
| | £ per tonne | | £ per tonne |
| Standard | — | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------------------|------|------|
| October | 111.30 | 111.10 | Cash | 6455 | 6460 |
| December | 114.29 | 113.75 | Three months | 6385 | 6395 |
| March | 119.25 | 116.77 | Settlement | 6460 | — |
| May | 122.00 | 121.75 | High Grade | | |
| | | | Cash | 6460 | 6480 |

| WHITE SUGAR | | 3 1/2 lbs 14lb bag | |
|-------------|--------|--------------------|--|
| April | 98.75 | 98.50 | |
| July | 100.75 | 100.25 | |
| September | 110.50 | 110.10 | |
| November | 116.25 | 115.50 | |
| December | 123.25 | 122.50 | |
| April | 126.00 | 125.80 | |
| July | 134.00 | 128.00 | |

| ZINC | | 5 lbs 14lb bag | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--|
| Settlement | 364.50 | 364.50 | |
| Three months | 377.50 | 378.50 | |
| Settlement | 366.50 | 366.50 | |

| MEREST RATES | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | Dutch Guilder | Swiss Franc | W. German Mark | French Franc | Italian Lire | Australian Dollar | Japanese Yen |
| 100/- | 360.00 | 20.36 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 20.36 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------|
| 75-75 | par-4 | 1-1 | 64-64 | 8-11 | - | -2 9/16-1 1/8 |
| 75-75 | par-4 | 2-1/2-2 1/2 | 64-7 | 11-12 | 10-10 | -3/16-1 1/2 |
| 75-75 | par-4 | 3-3-3 | 75-65 | 14-15 | 10-10 | 1-1 |
| 75-75 | par-4 | 3-3-3 | 85-85 | 14-15 | 11-11 | 1-1/16-2 3/16 |
| 75-75 | 3 1/2-5 1/2 | 3 1/2-1 1/2 | 95-95 | 15-16 | 11-11 | 2 7/16-2 1/4 |
| 75-75 | 9/16-1 1/16 | 4 1/16-4 3/16 | 95-95 | 14-15 | 11 7/16-11 9/16 | -2 1/4-3 1/4 |

nominal certificates of deposit: One month 10.30-10.40 per cent; three months 10.55-10.65 per cent; six months 10.70-10.80 per cent; nine months 10.85-10.95 per cent; twelve months 11.00-11.10 per cent; three years 10.40-10.50 per cent; four years 10.50-10.60 per cent; five years 10.60-10.70 per cent nominal closing rates for the dollar and the yen, and the dollar and the pound sterling. Asian rates are closing rates in Singapore.

PASSPORT LOST
ni Passport No. AG
issued Mr. Mohammad
Khan has been lost. Fin-
ase deliver it to Pakistan
sy - Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Ethiopian Passport No 73196
issued at Khartoum in 1977 to
Mr Semere Ghirmay has been
lost. Finder please deliver it to
Ethiopian Embassy - Jeddah.

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Roger Beever.

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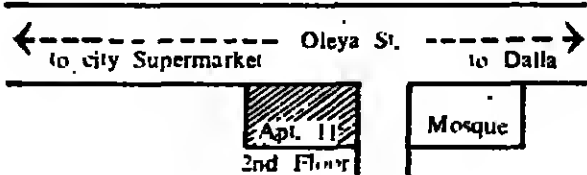
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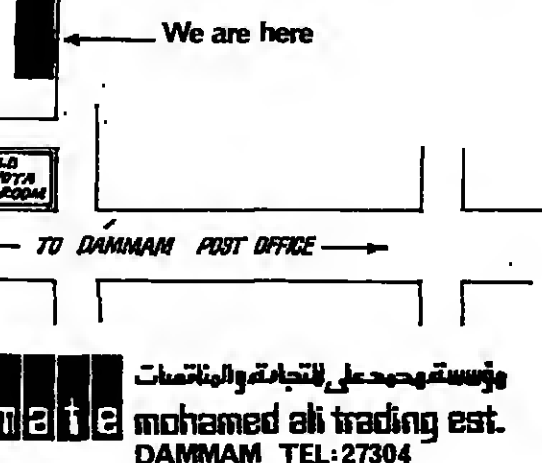
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| Akbar | 27-2-79 |
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| Noorjehan | 31-3-79 |

for further information please

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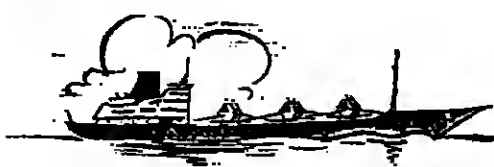
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AGENTS

N.Y.K LINES, JAPAN

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

M/V. "KATHLEEN" VOY 1-E
6.2.79

ETA JEDDAH 6/2/79

ARRIVAL OF M.V.

"RAUENFELS ROA 27" ON 2.2.79

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PAGE 14

Late News

الأربعاء ٢ ربيع الأول ١٣٩٩ هـ

Rhodesians await decision of white voter referendum

SALISBURY, Jan. 30 (R)—White Rhodesians Tuesday decided whether to vote themselves out of outright power over the country's black majority.

For 12 hours throughout the day they registered "yes" or "no" votes in a referendum on the biracial transitional government's plans for a limited form of black rule. A "yes" vote would usher in a predominantly black government in April for the first time in the country's 88-year history.

Results were expected early Wednesday.

As the ballot papers were

cast, both "yes" and "no" campaigners were predicting victory, but independent forecasts were that Premier Ian Smith, leader of the "yes" camp, would win the day.

Polling was patchy throughout the country after a slow start, with some areas reporting a low turnout and others saying they had been busy.

In bush areas hard hit by the war against some 12,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas, some heavily-armed whites drove to polling stations in armored vehicles. Voters in ordinary cars formed small convoys to guard against an ever-present

danger of black nationalist guerrilla attack. Ninety per cent of Rhodesia is under martial law.

Polling stations were guarded by police reservists and troops and in Salisbury children in schools next to voting points were moved to classrooms away from any bomb blast danger.

But neither police nor the army reported any incidents near booths.

The transitional government, led by Smith and three black nationalists, was seeking approval for a black rule constitution containing many provisions for continuing day-to-day control by whites of key sectors of Rhodesian life—the security forces, the judiciary and the civil service.

If a "yes" from up to 94,700 registered white voters was forthcoming, the government would put the new constitution before parliament on Feb. 6 for ratification. It would then hold one-man, one-vote elections among 150,000 whites and 6.8 million blacks on April 20.

Smith has promised a general election in the event of a large "no" vote.

The premier cast his ballot Tuesday morning and said he had acted "with a cool head... and voted the right way." He refused to forecast the result, but appeared cheerful and confident.

The chairman of Smith's Rhodesian Front Party, Col. "Mac" Knox, said he believed there would be a strong "yes" vote.

"The white man is actually voting himself out of office—a unique action which I believe calls for a lot of courage," commented a spokesman for the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.



Giulio Andreotti

in 1978.

Many people in Italy and abroad had greeted with criticism and suspicion the "historic compromise" with the Communists, Andreotti said.

But those who expected Italian politics to consist of division and contrast had instead seen cooperation, especially during negotiations for a 1977 International Monetary Fund loan which, he said, helped rescue the country from economic chaos.

Giancarlo Pajetta, a member of the Communist Party executive, said "We don't want hopes, we want concrete solutions."

Perlini is expected to ask Andreotti to stay on as caretaker and to try to form a new administration.

If this fails and no other Christian Democratic leader is acceptable to the other parties, general elections would have to be held, although they are not due for two years.

The Christian Democrats, the Communists and the third-ranking Socialists would all hope to benefit from early elections, although they have all said they do not want them.



Prince Charles

Charles to go on grand tour

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prince Charles will visit Hong Kong, Singapore and Canada in March and April, Buckingham Palace announced Monday night.

He starts his trip March 3 with three days in the colony. His program includes a visit to the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas, of which he is colonel-in-chief.

The prince then goes to Singapore for two days where he will visit a college as president of the International Council of the United World College.

Charles will then be in Australia March 8-24, visiting Western Australia and taking part in the state's 150th anniversary celebrations. He then flies to Canberra for four days for engagements with the Australian Academy of Science and the Silver Jubilee trust of Queen Elizabeth II.

Seeks 50% of world capacity

Oteiba urges more OPEC refineries

LONDON, Jan. 30—Oil producing countries should control 50 per cent of the world's refining capacity, UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba said Tuesday.

In a speech to businessmen assembled here for a conference on business in the Gulf, Oteiba said that the same 50 per cent arrangement should also be applied to the petrochemical industry and to the oil shipping industry.

He made the proposal as part of a call for the creation of an international master plan for oil use and technology, in which he said consuming and producing nations should have equal shares.

Consumer countries should cease to build new refineries to cope with surplus capacity until the 50-50 market share



Minister Oteiba

has been reached, he said. This might take five to ten years, Oteiba added.

He said the UAE planned to spend \$20 billion on building refineries and petrochemical plants between now and 1985 and called on other oil-producing countries to also undertake development of petrochemical industries.

He said the UAE's plans call for expansion of the Ruwais refinery into the industrial oil area, and said UAE projections are that the refinery's capacity will treble, up to 300,000 b/d.

Natural gas plants in the UAE will be constructed to process 500,000 b/d into products such as fertilizers, he said. Oteiba said he hoped markets for these fertilizers and other petrochemical products could be found in China, India and Australia.

In addition, Oteiba said the UAE will continue to follow a conservative line on oil pricing.

Some turning away patients

Disruption of British hospitals spreads

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R)—British hospitals turned away patients Tuesday as low-paid workers pressing for huge wage rises stepped industrial action.

Health Secretary David Ennals told Parliament the situation was "extremely serious" and that about half the nation's hospitals were only admitting emergency cases.

Patients' well-being was seriously threatened, he said, and ambulance drivers across most of Britain were only answering emergency calls.

With hospital porters, cleaners, canteen and laundry staff staging sporadic strikes, Ennals called in their union leaders to appeal for a more human approach.

At London's Westminster Hospital 500 domestic workers walked out. There was a danger the hospital's heating would stop and strikers said unless wards were cleaned patients risked cross-infection.

The strikers are among 1.5 million low-paid workers pressing for a \$120 minimum wage. Union-management talks on their dispute were held Tuesday but both sides said there was no chance of an early settlement.

Britain's major dispute of past month, a strike by 100,000 truck drivers, was nearly over Tuesday. Many trucks are already back at work and the rest were expected to follow after a break-through Monday night.

An independent tribunal awarded truckers in southwest England a \$128 weekly basic wage, a only \$2 short of their claim. Employers in other regions agreed to settle the same figure.

It represented a 20 per cent pay rise—four times more than the government's five per cent target—and there were warnings of grim economic consequences Tuesday.

Sir John Meihwen, director of the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' organization, said it would be "disastrous if 20 per cent

becomes the going rate in pay settlements." Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told Parliament last week that even 15

per cent pay rises would result in higher taxation, business bankruptcies, higher unemployment and double-figure inflation by the summer.



Prime Minister Callaghan

S. African neo-Nazis defy Jewish protests

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Leaders of South Africa's National Front, after having their city rally broken up Monday night by hundreds of angry Jewish youths, said Tuesday they had every intention of holding another meeting in two weeks time.

"We are here to combat the creeping integration of liberalism and Zionism in this country. Of course we will go on holding rallies," Ray Hill, chairman of the six-month-old organization said.

Some 400 mostly young Jewish demonstrators, some in crash helmets and waving a mixture of batons and Israeli flags, crowded outside a downtown Johannesburg hotel as the Front members filed in for their meeting. Some of the Front carried lengths of lead piping and Hill later admitted he carried a gun, which "I would have used to protect myself if necessary—within lawful bounds, of course."

Later Front Secretary Jack Noble displayed a cut hand but a spokesman for the Board of Jewish Deputies, a fundraising group for the community, said he had watched Noble throw glasses into the crowd from the hotel balcony and later furiously crush one in his hand.

Police broke up the meeting and dispersed the demonstrators who then gathered outside Noble's house where the meeting was allegedly being continued. An hour later, police had managed to clear the street and the demonstrators went peacefully home after singing the Israeli national anthem.

The Jewish board spokesman said the demonstration had exploded spontaneously after the Front advertised its meeting. He said the demonstrators were not only angry about the Hitler salutes and anti-Jewish propaganda of the Front but that many of its members were not even South African citizens.

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Scargill, speaking at a miners' meeting in Yorkshire, was commenting on last week's ruling by a High Court judge, Sir Desmond Ackner, that "secondary picketing"—picketing of firms not directly involved in a dispute by striking trucks was unlawful.

A miners' strike in the winter of 1973-74 brought down Edward Heath's Conservative government.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told the House of Commons Monday that industrial production has slumped to 83 per cent because of the strike by truckers.

He said the walkout has caused 250,000 layoffs. Industrial sources estimated the strike has held up exports worth \$3 billion.

from page one

the local Ayatollah sent to calm the situation and beat the two Americans.

Though there were no further casualties reported Tuesday, protesters again fired several buildings after widespread destruction Monday in which they burned down a brewery, three restaurants, a nightclub, and government buildings.

Witnesses said another brewery was burned Tuesday plus several other buildings in the

same poor area of town as Monday's incidents.

In Tuesday's evacuation an Italian C-130 military transport carried 84 nationals and a Japan Airlines jet carried several hundred nationals.

Further American and British military flights were expected Wednesday in Tehran and Isfahan to continue the airlift.

Khomeini was expected to name members of his Islamic revolutionary council upon

Khomeini

arrival and outline his vision of the nation during a speech at the cemetery where many victims of violence during the year-long struggle against the Shah are buried.

The revolutionary council would act as a provisional government and prepare for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and prepare

Syria

In his interview with the independent "An Nabar" Ham-madi was quoted as saying the Damascus talks covered unification and the unity of the two wings of party that lead them.

"Each country submits its own proposals on these two subjects and we try to reach a common formula within this framework" Dr. Hammadi said.

"Our expectations are that within a maximum period of three months and maybe less we shall be able to finish this important part of our work."

for national elections.

Under the current constitution, drafted in 1906 and modeled after Belgium's, the Shah serves as the head of state and commander of the armed forces.

Before leaving Jan. 16, the Shah appointed a regency council to look after his duties while he is abroad.

Gen. Abbas Gharabaghi, armed forces chief of staff, has vowed to defend the constitution and the Bakhtiar government.

Optimism

situation." And he reminded guests that the United States and China had only recently pledged themselves to fight any effort to impose "begemony," a Chinese codeword for Soviet aspirations, in Asia.

Among those addressed at the dinner was a less than frequent guest at the White House, Richard Nixon.

Returning to the White House for the first time since he resigned to avoid impeachment on Aug. 9, 1974, Nixon attended in the role of elder statesman.

"I look forward to seeing President and Mrs. Carter again and meeting Vice Premier Teng, whom I have never met" he said, "He was not in power when I was in Peking."

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ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Thama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Thama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Thama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Thama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Thama's head office in Jeddah and or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Thama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1 1979.

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